

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 8.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

WHOLE No. 736

HEAVY ARRIVALS.

NEW GOODS,

ALL READY FOR A LARGE SPRING TRADE.

Our Men's Clothing Department, Our Youths', Boys, and Children's Departments, Our Custom Tailoring Department, Our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, Our Hat and Cap Department, in fact all the Departments

Are Full of All the Desirable Styles, and at Prices Away Down.

CONSUMERS have great advantages in making purchases of us. They can always depend upon getting the LATEST STYLES, and have Large Stocks to select from. And for LOW PRICES we shall do in the future what we have done in the past,—UNDERSELL THEM ALL.

We sell lots of Goods at Lower Prices than Merchants in the Country pay for them. Do not, under any circumstances, allow any one to persuade you to buy until you have examined OUR VERY LARGE STOCK and LOW PRICES. Clothing is Lower this season than any other article in existence.

MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

CASH Paid for

CHOICE

POTATOES

AT

G. A. & T. NEATS

Variety Store.

REMOVED.

We have removed our Store to East Corner Store of Newell Block, recently occupied by Havens Brothers, where we shall be happy to see all our old customers and many new ones.

G. A. & T. NEAT.

WORTH READING.

All sorts of lady fixings thrill my feelings, as they'd order. But little female gaiter-boots are death, and nothing shorter!

And just to put you on your guard, I'll give you, short and brief. A small hotel experience, Which lured my heart with grief; Last summer, at the Hawkins House, I stopped a week or more. And marked two "boot-ies" every morn Before my neighbor's door: Two boots, with patent leather tips—Two boots, which seemed to say, "An angel trod around in us!" They stole my heart away; And often, in my nightly dreams, They swept before my face, A lady growing out of them, As flowers grow from a vase. But, ah! one morn I saw a sight Which struck me like a stone, Some other name was on the book; Those boots were not alone! A great all pair of other boots Were standing by their side, And off they walked that afternoon, And with them walked—a bride.

Ladies, comment is unnecessary. Those Gaiter Boots came from

V. R. DAVIS'

Boot and Shoe Store,

South side Congress street, YPSILANTI.

J. H. WORTLEY

Is Closing Out His Stock of

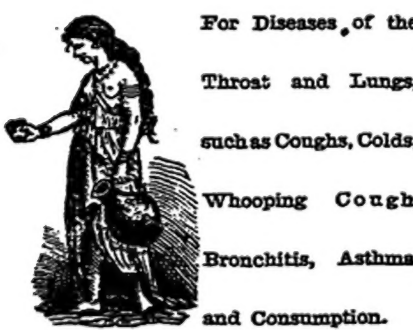
WALL PAPER

AT COST.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

North Side Congress St.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvelous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Rheumatism, Aged, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint? or are you Suffering from Blood out of order? If yes, Mrs. A. LITTLE will fix you every time, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by
FRED. F. INGRAM,
Opposite Depot.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PIANOS ORGANS.

WAR

On HIGH PRICES in full blast at

SAMSON'S.

King Combination Captured.

Peddlers Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

\$30 for a good second-hand MELODEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be lulled by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy reliable and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

711 GENERAL AGENT.

General Insurance Agency.

Capital Represented.

\$20,000,000.

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RAILWAY PASSENGERS Assurance Company Of Hartford, Conn.

Live Stock and Buildings insured against LOSS or DAMAGE by LIGHTNING whether fire issue or not.

Risks accepted at fair rates, on liberal terms, and policies promptly issued by

W. H. Jewett,

Follett House Block,

728 Ypsilanti.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office.

Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best Bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

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B. D. YORK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Jewett block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE said, if soldiers are not corrupt, they ought to be made so; the worse the man the better the soldier.

NATIONS are members of one great family, the head of which is the Creator of the world. How criminal then is war.—Upham.

WHEREVER Christians go, they whiten the soil with human bones; and I will not have Christianity in my empire.—Emperor of China.

Our share in the expense of a Congress and Court of Nations for preserving peace, would not maintain one gun-boat!

BONAPARTE said, I should have lost the battle of Austerlitz, if I had begun six hours sooner. Such a chance is War! Not so arbitration.

A GRAND RAPIDS boy has the right kind of pluck. He is prosecuting a saloon-keeper for selling liquor to his father, who is a confirmed drunkard.

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, April 21.

JEREMIAH IN PRISON.

Jer. 33: 1-9

GOLDEN TEXT.—Call unto me and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not.—Jer. 33: 3.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The Lord hears and pardons.

We must contemplate with sadness the reign of Josiah, for though he was a good and faithful ruler, he was the last of Judah's royal heroes.

Jeremiah, a name illustrious among the prophets of Israel. He was a native of Anathoth, a small village about three miles north of Jerusalem, but his public ministry was for forty years exercised in Jerusalem.

He was a great friend and able coadjutor to the good King Josiah during the reign of the latter; and during the reigns of his successors he constantly denounced the sins of the nation, and brought upon himself the bitter animosity of the nobles, from whom his life was often in danger. He was accused at last of a design to overthrow the Babylonians and was cast into prison. He was confined in a loathsome dungeon, where he would soon have perished had he not been released through the efforts of his friends and removed to an ordinary cell. We find him there at the commencement of this lesson, during the siege of Jerusalem by the Babylonian army, and in the midst of a terrible famine. Jeremiah was a constant thorn in the flesh to the ungodly rulers and the ungodly people of his day. So was John Knox, and so was John Bunyan. So is every faithful consistent Christian.

God's promises to Jeremiah when he was in the prison, and when the armies of Babylon were thundering at the gates of Jerusalem, were doubtless beyond his anticipations. But they were all fulfilled. Let us believe. Nothing is too hard for the Lord. Man's extremity is his opportunity.—A. T. Overton.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Who was Jeremiah? Where born? In whose reign was he called to the prophetic office?

I. Jeremiah in prison.—Verse 1.—Who was king when Jeremiah was put in prison? Jer. xxiii. 1.

II. The Promise of God.—Verses 2, 3.—How was the siege of Jerusalem conducted? Why was it useless for the Jews to resist the Assyrian besiegers? In spite of their sorrow, what does God promise to show them? How is prophecy distinguished from history? Have these promises as yet been fulfilled? Seeking questions.—Where does this lesson teach the doctrine of God's omniscience? Where that of God's self-existence? Where the doctrine of the efficacy of prayer? Where that of God's forgiveness of sin?

POINTS TO REMEMBER.—"Too late" may be said of many sinners, as was said at last of ancient Judah.

—We now approach a great catastrophe—the Fall of Jerusalem—and yet God's promise of pardon surrounds it all.—His mercy endureth for ever.—Bible Lessons.

Pioneers of Superior.—Chap. 2.

MARY TAFT TOOKER.

BY HER DAUGHTER, MRS. F. S. FINLEY.

(Read at the Pioneer Meeting in Ypsilanti, March 6th, 1878.)

On the tract of land known as the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," township 12, range 2, Palmyra, Ontario, now Wayne Co., N. Y., in the year 1792, Thaddeus Taft and his young wife, Olive Whipple Taft, of Greenwich, Wash. Co., N. Y., arrived with youth and vigor, love and hope in their hearts, having camped in the fastnesses of the dense forests, pitched their tent by streams and springs that flowed and gurgled by Indian trails, which were all the roads of those early times, glad and joyous even to participate in pushing settlement and improvement to this new field of enterprise—the western boundary of the Holland Purchase.

Mary Taft, the second child of this pioneer family, was born October, 1794. Her father, at the early age of thirty years, was killed during a terrific thunder, rain and wind storm, while at work in a sugar camp. A part of the men ran for the clearing, while he with another man hastily turned over a large trough used to store the sap, and took refuge underneath. They were found with a large tree fallen over them, crushed to death.

My mother, a short time before her death, speaking of the distance and separation that pioneer life seemed to place between families of the same household, and with the hope that I should sometime meet with members of her family, however remote the relationship, entered into a detailed account of her family history. Her maternal grandfather was Job Whipple, of Greenwich, N. Y. He left Cumberland Hill, Rhode Island, on horse-back, in search of land to locate himself and family, in 1780. He came to Albany, and hearing of a large tract of land in Greenwich, on which some improvement had been made, went there and purchased a very valuable tract, lying on both sides of the Batten Kill. Beside a dwelling house in which a store was kept, a dam and saw-mill had been erected. The next year he moved his family on, and commenced the struggle and hardships of pioneer life. There was but one other dwelling beside his own when he arrived. Having been reared in the faith of the Friends, he practiced their principles in his new settlement. For many years this place was known as Whipple City. Job Whipple had four sons and two daughters, one marrying Thaddeus Taft, the other W. L. Mowry. His sons greatly aided him in his enterprises, and his energy soon drew settlement around him. He built another dam across the Batten Kill, and erected a saw mill, grist mill, and also a wool carding mill. Being a man of great integrity, many differences among his neighbors were referred to him for settlement. He was for many years justice of the peace, holding court in his own house. He established the first public library in that town, and he, with his son-in-law, W. Mowry, erected the first cotton factory in the State of New York, and the first in the country outside of Rhode Island.

Speaking of the great affliction to the young family—the death of her father—(my mother was then but five years old), she said, until then my mother was a stranger to grief and hardship. The parting from home friends was accompanied with the joy of being loved by a kind husband, and the fond hope of many returns to the endeared home circle. Her mother lived on through many privations, keeping together her four children, sending the two daughters back to Whipple City to have better advantages of school and social life. My mother lived for a number of years in the family of her uncle, W. L. Mowry. He was sent by the firm of which he was a member, to England, to bring home all the improvements he could find to aid in the stamping of calicoes. Mr.

Mowry was obliged to conceal his mission, to get access to mills, by appearing to make an indifferent inspection, but his eagerness to discover some valuable improvement in machinery several times betrayed him, and he was expelled as a Yankee spy, but not until he fulfilled his mission. He had a son at West Point who died there, and his body was brought to Greenwich for burial, accompanied by the Cadets of his class, who erected a monument to his memory. The lessons gained in this family were used in my mother's pioneer life. She taught school when again at Palmyra, and also aided in the opening work of manufactures, knowing from experience at her Uncle Mowry's a great deal about spinning jennies, which employed as many women and girls as men.

My father, H. H. Tooker, to whom she was married in 1824, was a clothier by trade, and employed in the large manufactory of Judge Dill, of Auburn, N. Y. During a year of illness, caused by a king's evil, a disease of scrofulous kind, upon the side of her face—the scar of which always remained—she read medicine with the students of Dr. Robinson, of Palmyra, the knowledge of which rendered her greatly useful in her pioneer life in the West, which she was soon to take up.

In the beginning of the year 1826, their minds were turned to the great West, as being open and holding out great inducements to the truly brave and industrious to seek homes and wealth even in her almost unbroken forests. In June, 1826, they arrived in Michigan, and settled in Superior when it was an unbroken wilderness. She did not come reluctantly, or empty handed, to begin the stern work. They packed a barrel with seeds and roots, flowering shrubs, and fruit-bearing trees. Her brothers, the Tafts, of Plymouth, coming the year previous, received them until their log house was erected, and then, it being June, they soon found places to plant peach and cherry trees, and sow seeds of flowers and useful herbs. The old-fashioned red peony was placed on the south side of one of the first stumps, and flourished, and by being divided and sub-divided had relationship all over that part of the country. Pinks and asters, roses and morning-glories, grew luxuriantly, and my mother's flowers were admired and sought after by many pioneers for years.

Unpretending in manner, studious in habit, my mother bore no small part in the activity of the early history of Superior. The few days that her body remained with us, after her death, my father very touchingly related to us children anecdotes of her self-sacrificing life while we were too young to realize her activities among the new settlers. He said, many and many stormy nights she had left her comfortable bed and house to aid the sick and distressed, and when he would remonstrate she would answer, "I am but in the path of duty." Her knowledge of medicine was for years brought into constant practice, and for miles around her home the sick and distressed received counsel and aid from her hands. She was never idle. For many years, linen and woolen cloth was manufactured in our house, and many a poor family was employed and clad by my father and mother. Three houses on different parts of the farm were always filled with tenants, who in time were enabled to go to land of their own, and their places again filled by houseless, homeless ones.

As before stated, my mother was reared among Orthodox Friends, but coming to this country the Methodist Episcopal ministry made a home for all Christians, and until her death she remained a member of that church. She lived to see the wilderness subdued into gardens of beauty. Never a light-minded or trifling person, she never mingled with festivities—in fact, it seems to me she ever lived in sight of eternal things. She passed away from us December, 1855, living and dying upon the same farm she had helped to make one of the most pleasant homes in that township.

BEN. WADE'S biographer says: In Washington he kept the plain and simple ways of his early New England life, was singularly temperate in diet, had "early to bed, early to rise," as his motto and practice, and attributed his fine health largely to these wise habits.

THE HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, when asked whether he really believed that "Hayes had 185 votes and was elected" when he caused that alarming intelligence to be promulgated by magnetic telegraph, replied that he did, but added that he might have been mistaken, as there is no certainty in anything that Hayes is concerned in.—Washington Post, (Dem.)

Mrs. JONES, of Nevada, argued that it was no more a redemption of a greenback to give a silver dollar for it, than to give anything else for it. The people wanted to redeem with labor. There were 8,000,000 of men walking about the country to-day waiting for a chance to redeem greenbacks. They wanted to give a whole day's work for them. He favored a release of greenbacks, and said that all over the country labor was being crucified, and those who held the evidences of indebtedness were being enriched.

Mrs. Cox gave vent to the feelings of nearly every man in congress when he said that the message was "a charge of fraud by a friend." That language has gone upon the record, and Hayes has not a friend in the house bold enough to move that it be expunged. The truth is that Mr. Hayes is utterly without tact in party management; and surrounded, as he is, by a cabinet without political prestige, power, experience, ability or principle, destitute of party support in either branch of congress, hated by the man he has snubbed and ignored, and despised by the men he has favored, he stands before the country today the wretchedest of American presidents.—Detroit Evening News.

In regard to Judge Huntington's decision the Free Press sensibly says: If the Judge who tried the case had been swayed by his surroundings he would have decided in favor of Beal, who had built up, as we have shown heretofore, an exceedingly strong political sentiment in his support, especially in his immediate neighborhood. Had the Judge decided in Beal's favor he would have escaped—as he must have known he would—a vast amount of abuse and reviling with which he has been visited. The inducements, therefore, so far as there were any, to decide without reference to the merits were all on the Beal side; said as they were not yielded to it is not too much to assume that the judgment, even if by chance it was wrong, was unprejudiced and conscientious.

Between the Southern claims and rebel archives the nerves of the Democracy are badly demoralized.

Blair is keeping Tilden before the people for 1880. He might trust the income tax case to do that.—[Utica Herald.]

The Democratic House which is so eager to satisfy Confederate claims for a fair division of patronage would not be backward in paying any amount of Southern claims. The Solid South must not be offended.

There never was a time when nearly every department of the Government service was so crippled by injudicious retrenchments as now. Even the money order system is in danger of stoppage, from want of funds to print the blanks used. And there never has been a time when the financial affairs of the House of Representatives were administered at so much cost, and with so much extravagance and profligacy as now.

Everybody has heard the story of the man who went fishing for catfish, and threw back a bass which he caught, with the remark, "When I go fishing for cats I want cats." The Democrats in Congress are about in that predicament. They have been throwing out their investigation dragnet in all directions for Republicans, and every time they haul it they catch a Democrat. Doorkeeper Polk and Glover's expert, Moore, are the last ones caught, and the Democrats in the House are intensely disgusted. When they go fishing for cats they want cats.—[Indianapolis Journal.]

A sample of the sort of pressure which drove poor Polk into the necessity of asking for an extra appropriation, is furnished by a document addressed to him and signed by the two Senators from Indiana, Voorhees and McDonald. It contained a moving request for the appointment of the Doorkeeper's staff of a man who had rendered "very valuable service to the party in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois during the past two years," with the special plea that he be assigned to "as remunerative a place as possible." Polk would make a valuable contribution to political history, as well as do noble service for reform, if he would publish all the letters of this kind he has received.

The New Doorkeeper.

When it became evident that Doorkeeper Polk's civil service system was too heavy a load, even for Democratic shoulders, Gen. Butler proposed as a candidate the name of Brig-Gen. Shields of Missouri. Gen. Shields had written a letter asking for pecuniary assistance; he is a Democrat of undoubted antecedents and of good standing, having recently rendered the party important service by his campaign speeches. His gallant services in the Mexican war and in the recent civil war gave him a claim upon the nation. But the Democrats in caucus nominated Gen. Charles W. Fields, of the Confederate army, a man educated at West Point, who deserted his post of captain in the army and did his best to destroy the government.

The issue was plainly between these two men, the Southern element vehemently demanding the election of Fields, and the northern Democrats, as of old, following their lead. Fields was elected in the caucus by a vote of five to one, and in the House by a strict party vote, with the exception of Collins and Cutter, who voted with the Republicans for Gen. Shields.

The Public Debt.

The N. Y. Post has done a good service by showing the progress made in the payment of the public debt. It says:

"Throwing off odd hundreds of dollars," which are of no account in dealing with so large sums, the national debt was, on the first of March, 1869, \$2,525,463,000. Eight years later, namely, March 1, 1877, the debt amounted to \$2,068,761,000. The decrease had been \$456,682,000 in eight years, and the average yearly reduction had been \$57,085,250—still throwing off the odd hundreds of dollars for convenience. In other words we have been paying the enormous expenses of government, paying the interest on this great debt, and at the same time paying off the debt at the rate of \$57,085,250 a year.

Meantime, the rate of interest has been lowered on a part of the debt, and the total amount of interest to be paid has been still further diminished by the constant reduction of the principal. It ought to be easy, therefore, to pay off the debt at a still faster rate hereafter than heretofore, but it is a startling fact that without any increase whatever in the annual reduction, and simply by paying in each year as much as we have been paying, we shall wholly discharge the debt (which was, on the first of December, 1877, \$2,046,027,065) in a little more than thirty-seven years from the present time.

A debt bearing such a ratio to the nation's ability to pay, is surely not a matter that need drive our legislators to questionable or dishonorable expedients of avoidance or postponement, nor keep the public in a chronic state of mistrust. No other

nation is paying, or expecting to pay, its indebtedness at such a rate; none has such a wealth of natural resources; none can look with confidence to so peaceful and prosperous a future. Can't the croakers take a new tune, or better yet, an intermission—say for four or five years?

What Democratic Power Means.

From The Troy Times.
Nobody, we presume, entertains a doubt that whatever requirements were made by the South would be complied with at once, for now, as in ante-bellum days, the Southern Democrats are absolute masters in their party, and permit no revolt from their conclusions to pass unrebuked and unpunished. Not only the \$192,000,000 now demanded for Southern improvements would be insisted upon, but hundreds of millions more. Democratic newspapers at the South do not hesitate to say even now that their section is entitled to all it can get out of the National Treasury, by way of reimbursement for the losses it sustained during the civil war. It behooves the people of the North to take warning in time. Once turn the legislative and executive divisions of the Federal Government over to the Democracy, and there will be no remedy available. The North must then foot the bills of the South on all sorts of accounts, private as well as public.

Voorhees Promises "Relief" Without Limit.

From his Speech at Terre Haute.
Let the Democratic party get into power in both branches of Congress, and you will see bills passed without limitations that will bring substantial relief to the country. The Senate is a Republican body, but on the 4th day of next March, even though you should lose a Democratic Senator in Indiana—it does not depend on that—the Senate will be Democratic as well as the House. The die is cast, the edict has gone forth, that on the 4th of March the Democratic party will take possession without a contingency. Then I will be willing for the party to be tested; then I will be willing for the responsibility to come. Thus far you can form only an imperfect judgment. Thus far you can only say that the Democratic party where it has been trusted has done the best it could. It could not bring relief, for it has not had full power. When we obtain both branches of Congress then we will be ready to meet the full responsibility, and I am not afraid to meet the responsibility.

The Understanding With Our Creditors.

A correspondent asks what we have to say to the frequent assertions that "there has never been an understanding with the creditors of the Government that they should be paid only in gold," and that "not the slightest trace of this understanding" can be found. Surely he who believes this statement must consider it the strangest thing in the world that foreigners who so recently bought bonds most eagerly have now made haste to sell them at the rate of \$75,000,000 or more within three months. It is true that the act authorizing the issue of funding bonds names not gold only, but "coin of the present standard value." The silver and the gold dollar were then "coins of the standard value." But no one expected to pay, or to be paid, in anything but gold. The silver dollar had entirely vanished from the country. All the American silver dollars which had ever been coined, if all could have been brought back from foreign countries, or from melting pots, and gathered up by the Treasury, would not have sufficed to pay one month's interest on the public debt, so that payment of the coupons in silver was well known to be physically impossible. This fact was undeniably formed part, and an essential part, of the entire understanding between the Government and its creditors. But there is far more conclusive proof in the prospectus of each loan, as published by the authorized agents of the Government.

In the prospectus of the 5 per cent. loan, as published in England, bonds were offered for sale by duly authorized bankers, and it was particularly announced that "an officer of the United States Treasury will remain for some time in London to inscribe, free of charge, the bonds into the names of such holders as may desire it." Yet this apparently official announcement described the loan thus: "Principal redeemable at par after 1st of May, 1881 in United States gold coin." Was it conceivable that published announcements made in the very presence of "an officer of the United States Treasury," and stating that he was specially sent to Europe to assist the sale of these bonds, would seem to anybody less than official in character? The 4 per cent. prospectus also announced the presence of the officer of the Treasury, and described the loan thus: "Redeemable in coin of the standard value of the United States, on said July 1st, 1870, (gold coin) with interest in such coin." It is not strange that these words of explanation, "gold coin," were inserted. No officer of the Government then supposed that anybody would ever propose to pay in any other coin. It was known that other coin did not exist, and had never been produced, since the foundation of the Government, in amount sufficient to make a single payment. Not only was there plainly a general understanding on the part of buyers, but it was fully warranted by declarations published under the eye and with the sanction of officers of the Treasury especially designated to represent this Government in London. Any contrary understanding, prior to 1873, would have involved an expectation of payment then physically impossible, and a belief that the official specially delegated to represent the United States Treasury in London was deliberately cheating buyers by countenancing false public statements.

It is very strong proof of the existence and nature of the understanding that, notwithstanding all the discussion of the United States loans in foreign journals, a correspondent of The London Economist, after searching, finds not a single expression of doubt as to the mode of payment until September, 1876, when The Daily News observed:

Our attention has been called to the fact that the Act of Congress authorizing the operation does not specifically mention gold as the medium in which the loan is to be redeemed; but it is hardly likely, considering the present depreciation in the other metal now, and what may be expected of the future, that any other metal will be employed. Moreover, the prospectus in the outset distinctly states that it is redeemable in gold coin, although it might be advisable for the American Government to introduce the word "gold" before "coin of the present standard value," in a short amendment to the act authorizing the refunding of the debt.

Even this journal, which seems to have been the first, in London, at least, to call special attention to the terms of the Act, manifested no doubt as to the intention of the Government. On the contrary, it presumed that any change which might seem necessary to make that intent more plain and certain would be made without hesitation.

Moreover, that it is unquestionably the intent of the Government to pay in gold only, at the time the bonds were issued and sold, is proved by official statements and recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury from 1870 to this day, and by Acts of Congress. Mr. Boutwell, in his report of December, 1872, recommended that Congress should "prohibit the coinage of silver in this country." Within a few months Congress did so. If the Government had, prior to that Act, a just and lawful option of payment in either of the two metals, it formally abandoned that option and gave notice to the world of its intention to pay gold only. With full warrant, therefore, other Secretaries of the Treasury, whenever called upon, have invariably acted and spoken in the belief that the Government would pay gold. Of many such declarations it is only needful to quote the latest—that of Secretary Sherman in his letter of June 19, 1877, to Mr. French. Appended thereto was the statement, "This letter was submitted to the Cabinet before it was sent." It is perfectly well known that the 4 per cent. bonds could not have been sold had not Mr. Sherman's word's been everywhere accepted as a statement of the truth. He said:

It is not to be anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon, in coin of less value than the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same. The essential element of good faith in preserving the equality in value between the coinage in which the Government receives and that in which it pays these bonds will be sacredly observed by the Government and the people of the United States.

When the Secretary of the Treasury makes such a declaration of the intention of the Government, after consulting the President and Cabinet, and makes it for the express purpose of enabling the government to sell its bonds, and does in fact thereby secure the sale of \$75,000,000, how can it possibly be claimed that there was not a distinct understanding between those who sold and those who bought the bonds? Yet this letter did but state what was by Congress and by all officers of the Treasury believed and declared to be the settled policy of the Government, from the first sale of funding bonds down to the last.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Last of the Six Nations.

There was a council of the Six Nations at Onondaga Castle, last week, and the Indian citizenship bill, recently introduced by Senator Kernan, in the United States Senate, was warmly discussed. A correspondent of The Utica Republican, who sat by the council fire, writes that the drift of the argument was against any law that would allow or compel them to become citizens, as such a course would withdraw the protecting arm of the Government and open wide the door to the grasping avarice of the white man. They would have nothing to gain and everything to lose; it would be for their true interest to remain as they are. In the evening the young men entertained their guests with a war dance, in which they appeared in full Indian costume and war paint, with tomahawk and scalping knife; and as the war-whoop rang out from hill to valley it required but a slight stretch of the imagination to take one back to the time when that cry struck terror to every white settler who heard it. Keeping step to their native music, these warriors chanted the prowess and valor of their forefathers, when they were the dominant race; the wrongs which they had endured in following the course which the Great Spirit marked out for them.

Going West.

Boston Bulletin.
The emigration to the "Far West" for the past few months has been very heavy and has included an excellent class of people. They are usually thrifty persons who have saved a little property by careful economy, and now buy tracts of Railroad or Government lands, and settle upon them as farmers. We do not learn that any large number of New Englanders are among these settlers, but from the large cities of the Middle States, and of what used to be "Out West," the movement is very large. It is the best way of ridding our eastern cities of their surplus population, but unfortunately it takes the best class of citizens instead of those whom it would be advantageous to get rid of. It is a good thing for the great West, though, and its prosperity is that of the whole country.

Cost of Ocean Transportation.

Improvements in the capacity of steamships, and in the construction of their machinery, have diminished the cost of carrying cargoes to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. A comparison has been recently made between two Atlantic steamers, one of the year 1840, the other of to-day. The modern steamship carries fifteen times as much freight as the old one did, at nearly twice the speed; the consumption of coal per ton of cargo transported was in 1840 nearly eleven times as great as at present. The reduction in the price of freight and passage across the Atlantic is scarcely so great as the diminution of cost would seem to justify.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting the Secretary of the Treasury, completed his negotiations for the placing of \$50,000,000 4 per cent. bonds for redemption purposes. The contract is made with the last syndicate, who take the bonds at par and accrued interest, and 1 1/2 per cent. premium in gold. The syndicate will take ten million of bonds immediately and \$5,000,000 each month for the balance of the year.

The general sentiment at the Republican caucus was in favor of avoiding any division in the party, and the attitude toward the President was more respectful than any that has been developed at the caucuses which the Republican Senators have held. There will be no outbreak against President Hayes in Congress, but there will be an attempt made to reconcile differences and bring the President and the powerful political machinery he controls to the work of securing a Republican victory this fall, and a Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been at New York, trying to perfect arrangements with prominent banking firms by which to secure aid in redemption of specie payments. His effort was to sell \$50,000,000 four per cent. bonds for gold at par, allowing the bankers 1/2 of one per cent. commission. After general discussion, which was not favorable to the proposition in regard to the 4 per cent. bonds, Secretary Sherman made an offer to dispose of \$30,000,000 4 1/2 per cent., and requested the banks and bankers to submit a proposition to him for the full amount or any fractional part thereof. The proposition that the banks should subscribe for the 4 per cent. was voted down. The banks are afraid of an influx of bonds from Europe, and do not wish to risk a loss on bonds they may now buy. If the Secretary will guarantee them protection against loss, the banks are willing to subscribe for the full amount of \$50,000,000 4 1/2 per cent., or new 5s of '81, at market quotation, crediting the Treasury Department with their equivalent in gold.

A meeting was held of the members of the late four per cent. syndicate, composed of the First National Bank, August Belmont, representing the Rothschilds, of London, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., and J. & W. Seligman & Co., at which it was decided to make a bid for the entire amount offered.

They informed the Secretary that they did not act as a syndicate, but as representatives of banks and banking firms, to render substantial aid to the Government in its efforts to secure specie payments.

Mr. Sherman said that he felt confident of the ability of the Treasury Department to resume by January 1, if not before that time, if he could secure the sale of \$50,000,000 in bonds, and he claimed that, with the gold now in the Treasury, the amount yet to come, and \$50,000,000 realized from the sale of bonds, as he proposed, he would have nearly \$200,000,000 of gold by January 1, which would render redemption entirely practicable.

The bankers said that they were prepared to make an offer for 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, and if it should be accepted, they would hold themselves ready to honor his drafts for gold upon the issue of bonds in installments of \$5,000,000 per month.

The Republican members of Congress held a caucus Wednesday evening, and elected a Congressional Republican Committee of one from each State. Representative Jay A. Hubbell is the member for Michigan. Resolutions were offered, that the President be urged to rescind his civil service order by which Republican officials are restrained from active participation in politics. The matter was finally referred to the Committee, with a request that they confer with the President.

CURRENT TOPICS.

At the East, temperance eating houses are doing a good work. Good tea, coffee and eatables are supplied at low rates. Fighting rum with something better and cheaper, in more attractive places, is found to be quite as effective as making speeches or passing laws.

The exposure in the British House of Commons of the scandals growing out of the sale of church livings has had its effect on the Peers. In the Upper House, the Archbishop of York has carried a motion for the appointment of a royal commission "to inquire into the law and existing practice as to the admission to and sale and exchange and resignation of ecclesiastical benefices, and to recommend remedies for abuses, if any are found to exist." Recently offers to sell fifty and even a hundred church livings have appeared in a single newspaper.

We shall never again—no, never, so help us scissors, paste-pot and quill!—insert a paragraph stating or aiming to state whence comes the support of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The last report, given on "the best authority," is now branded by its propagators as "apocryphal," and we are told that "their daily sustenance is consigned once more to the mysterious ravens." There let it remain, without further croaking or guessing.

England has already spent £3,500,000 of the £6,000,000 supplementary supplies voted a few weeks ago, in preparing the army and navy for war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore desires and proposes to provide more funds by increasing the tax on incomes, on tobacco and on dogs. Nothing is so costly as war, but war preparations come next to it.

There is a marked similarity between the whitefish and our Western lakes and the ordinary herring. One of each was recently procured of a fish-dealer at Detroit and brought to a meeting of the Fish Commissioners of Michigan. The most of the gentlemen present declined to give an opinion on the matter, but two of them finally made an investigation with the microscope and pronounced their decision. They picked out the herring and declared that it was the whitefish. The chief distinction is said to be in the shape of the jaws, the fishes having different methods of feeding.

The tomb of Adah Isaac Menken, in Pere la Chaise, Paris, bears her name, age and date of death, and her epitaph, written by herself, is "Thou knowest."

One of the whisky dealers is of the opinion that at the end of two or three years there will be such an accumulation of that invigorating cordial on hand in Kentucky, that a whisky panic is inevitable. But, thank goodness, there is a way to prevent it, and his plan for preventing it is perfectly beautiful, too. It is simply to so reduce the tax as "to enable whisky to compete with beer as a popular beverage." Says the dealer: "As beer is the cheapest drink there is, water being fit for navigation and washing purposes only—the poor men are compelled to drink it, if they must drink at all." And they must drink, of course. And to prevent such a terrible disaster as a "whisky panic," we must reduce the price low enough to enable the poor men to drink the surplus out of the way. Here is a chance for a realization of the hoodlum's dream of "that hell-roaring old time we shall have when whisky is five cents a drink."

Something About the only Survivor of the Battle of Lake Erie.

[Cleveland Herald.]

Shelby, Richland county, has the honor of being the home of a man who as the records of the Pension Office show, is the only man living who was with Commodore Perry when the famous battle of Lake Erie was fought. At this quiet little village the old hero, whose name is John Rice, now nearly eighty-seven years of age, is spending in peace and prosperity the evening of an eventful life. A Herald correspondent furnishes the following sketch of the old soldier's life, gathered from Mr. Rice's own lips:—

John Rice was born August 22d, 1791, in a small town in the interior of Pennsylvania, where he received the usual education of the farmer boy of that period. At a time when the Western army was smarting under the shame and disgrace of Hull's surrender at Detroit, he enlisted at Lewistown, Pa., in Captain Rogers' company of volunteers, and shortly after took up a line of march for Erie, where they arrived April 22d, 1813. Commodore Perry was there at the time with the Lawrence and Niagara getting ready to board the British fleet, and Mr. Rice accepted an offer of \$25 for a three months' cruise. After the time had expired he was transferred with several of his companions to the schooner Scorpion, Capt. Christ, Champlin, of Carlisle, Pa. It was in this that he participated in the engagement. In several important instances his story materially differs from accepted authority on the subject.

When Perry left the ill-fated Lawrence in his little boat he was rowed by only two men, Jacob Tool and Aleck Nelson, who were the only persons in the boat beside himself, the Scorpion escorting them to the Niagara. Mr. Rice was an eye witness to the scene of that shot that crashed through Perry's boat, and saw him jerk off his coat and stuff it into the hole to keep it from sinking. In the terrible line-piercing charge, which occurred shortly after, on the front of the enemy's ships, that gained the day, the Scorpion did noble work with her deck-sweeping broadsides, and Mr. Rice stood up manfully with the rest of the heroic crew. Soon after the battle he was again transferred to the land force, and was in the battle of the Thames. He avers that he saw Tecumseh shot by Colonel Johnson in the thickest of the fight. Colonel Johnson's horse having been shot under him, Tecumseh rushed toward him with uplifted tomahawk, but was immediately stricken down by a bullet from Johnson's pistol.

There lives, at this time, in Judea a man of a singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet, but his followers love and adore him, as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from their graves, and heals all sorts of diseases with a word or a touch. He is a tall man, and well shaped; of an amiable and reverend aspect; his hair of a color that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls, waving about, and very agreeably coquing upon his shoulders, parted on the crown of the head, running as a stream to the front after the fashion of the Nazarenes, his forehead large and imposing, his cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; his nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard thick, and a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes bright blue, clear and serene; look innocent, dignified, manly and mature; in proportion of body, most perfect and captivating; his hands and arms most delectable to behold. He rebukes with majesty; counsels with mildness, his whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave. No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant; but he has wept frequently in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest and wise, a man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfections, surpassing the children of men in every sense.—Description of Jesus by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea in the reign of Tiberius Caesar.

The Savior.

There lives, at this time, in Judea a man of a singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet, but his followers love and adore him, as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from their graves, and heals all sorts of diseases with a word or a touch. He is a tall man, and well shaped; of an amiable and reverend aspect; his hair of a color that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls, waving about, and very agreeably coquing upon his shoulders, parted on the crown of the head, running as a stream to the front after the fashion of the Nazarenes, his forehead large and imposing, his cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; his nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard thick, and a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes bright blue, clear and serene; look innocent, dignified, manly and mature; in proportion of body, most perfect and captivating; his hands and arms most delectable to behold. He rebukes with majesty; counsels with mildness, his whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave. No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant; but he has wept frequently in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest and wise, a man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfections, surpassing the children of men in every sense.—Description of Jesus by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea in the reign of Tiberius Caesar.

IDEALIZING WORK.—Most folk, you find out when you know them well, have their little illusions; it is getting near the end when the cart jolts along the rough highway, its sorry movements being unrelieved by such quasi springs. You may remember how Nathaniel Hawthorne idealized country work of the least attractive character. He joined himself to that strange company of mortals, each with a bee in his bonnet, who lived in common at a certain farm; and thought to combine intellectual elevation and moral bettering with rough outdoor labor. They gave Hawthorne hard work, and unpleasant. Day after day, week after week, his occupation was to fill dung-carts from an infragant heap of gigantic extent, whose constituent elements may be imagined without fuller specification. But in his diary, daily, Hawthorne recorded how he had worked all day in The Gold Mine. It was not a nice place, unless to a poet of powerful imagination. But as, standing in indescribable filth, he cast up successive shovelfuls into the cart he was loading, with every sense offended, he pictured out the beautiful

green expanse which the Spring-time would bring forth from the brown fields he was enriching, and the autumn gold, the ripened grain. The illusion in due time failed; the prosaic fact killed out the poetical ideal; and Hawthorne, brought to think of matters in general pretty nearly as people in general do, was brought to the conclusion that when working in the gold mine he had merely been making a fool of himself. "That is not the work for an educated man to do, so long as he can get some one else to do it for him. And a thousand men could readily be found who could fill dung-carts skillfully and speedily, for one man who could write a 'Twice-told Tale.'—Fraser's Magazine.

How the Turk May Leave Europe.

The attraction to the soil once ended, the Asiatic moves even more easily than the European. He has no feeling about his "country" in the English sense; indeed, in many languages he cannot express the idea. He is not afraid to go far, if he has not to cross the sea, for once uprooted, distance makes little difference to him. He has no furniture to carry, for, except a carpet and a few brass pans, he uses none. He has no trouble about meals, for he is content with parched grain, which his wife can cook anywhere, or dried dates, or dried flesh, or anything attainable which will keep. He is on a march, careless where he sleeps, provided his family are round him,—in a stable, under a porch, or in the open air—he never changes his clothes at night, and he is profoundly indifferent to everything that the Western man understands by "comfort." If he has time, he takes his cattle with him, if not, he abandons them or sells them for any sum procurable, turns everything possible into money, and with all his possession on his back, or in a cart, marches on, perfectly secure of the favor of God, to the destination which, sometimes from a tradition as old as his own family, he has fixed in his own mind, with a certain stoicism and even a nobility of resignation which it is impossible not to admire. If the English had it progress would cease, but so also would discontent. Movements of this kind have repeatedly been reported within the past century in Turkey, in Persia, and even in India, where occasionally a huge wave of population breaks out of or into some misgoverned or well-governed native state. The losses in every such movement are frightful, but the Asiatic is careless of statistics, and thinks of the deaths only as calamitous incidents of the route, no more to be lamented than any others which it may please Providence to send. It is quite possible that an impulse of this kind may strike the European Mussulman, who as an ascendant caste will sorely chafe under the victory of the Christians, and that within ten years they will have silently glided away, as they have within the last quarter of a century out of Roumania and Servia.—Spectator.

AMERICANISMS.—Notion, in the sense of small trifling wares, is probably the word which of all Americanisms is regarded as the most absolutely American, both in origin and usage. "Yankee notions" is a phrase known the world over. But so grave and didactic a poet as Young, than whom none could be less American, used it nearly 150 years ago exactly in the sense in which it is now used in New England:

"And other words send odors, race and song,
And robes, and notions framed in foreign looms."
(Night Thoughts, Night II.)

Guess, in the sense of believe, suppose, think, which is regarded almost as the Yankee shibboleth, is used exactly in that sense by Wycliffe, by one of his followers, (name unknown,) by Chaucer, by Bishop Jewel, in an old north of England or Lowland Scotch ballad, in the "Mirror for Magistrates" (1557), by Bishop Hale (1699), by John Locke, twice, and by one of the personages in Anthony Trollope's *Orley Farm*. Doubtless many other examples from standard English authors might be produced, and I am sure that I have memorandums of others, but they are not at hand. These are, however, quite enough to show that this so-called Americanism is not American in any proper sense of the word. *Fall*, for Autumn, which has been regarded almost as absolutely American as *guess* and *notion*, is used by Dr. Cains (1552), by Vaughn, (1624), by Gilbert White repeatedly in his *Natural History of Selborne*, (1771, 1775), and by Froude in his *History of England*, (vol. vi., chap. xxi.) With what semblance of propriety is a word which was in use in England at least two generations before the sailing of the Mayflower, and which has continued in use there until now by authors of repute, called an Americanism? And our very "Indian Summer," which so many of us regard as peculiar to our country, is known in Europe, and is mentioned under various names from the time of the Greek poets to the present day.—Richard Grant White in *Atlantic Magazine*.

How is this? Has the "down East" ceased to be distinctively the land of steady habits? We are moved to make the inquiry on observing a statement in the *Lewiston (Me.) Journal* that there were over five hundred divorces "one to every twelve marriages, in the Pine Tree State during the past year. Think of it! One thousand souls which erst did have but a single thought, and that a thought of Love, which swore at the altar, and as the brides' cakes were cut, to have no friends that were not Lovers; to have no ambition but to excel them all in Love; to read no books that were not tales of Love, one thousand souls with such a record have gone clean back upon their fond vows and are now living either all alone, each by his or her respective sad, misanthropic self, or with affinities that do not answer to the names that went upon the marriage register. We wouldn't have believed it of Maine. Where's Neal Dow? Why does he not amend and enlarge his prohibitory law so that it shall put a stop to divorcing as well as drinking?

"What's the matter with your eye, Tommy?" "Oh! it's only been going through an operation at the hands of a knockulist; that's all."

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Regents of the State University met on Wednesday with a full Board. The degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon the graduating class of the Dental Department.

At Thursday's meeting, the resignation of Hon. W. L. Webster as counsel for the University was accepted. Differences had arisen between him and the other counsel in the case, Mr. Granger claiming that Mr. Webster's proposed course of action would result in loss to the University funds.

The Maltz resolutions, to remit the judgment against Rose and reinstate him in position, came up, and Regent McCutcheon, who was absent at the meeting when they were presented, stated that upon his recent careful investigation he could not say that he believed Rose innocent, and could not vote for Maltz's resolution. The conflict between his sympathy and his duty had been a hard one but he felt that he had decided right. He would not vote to reinstate either party.

The Maltz resolutions were withdrawn by the mover.

Regent Rynd then read a communication from Rice A. Beal and J. B. Steere, offering to transfer an undivided one-half interest in the Beal-Steere collection to the Regents of the University in full liquidation of the decree recently rendered against Preston B. Rose and his sureties, which half they valued at \$10,000.

Some of the Regents objected to the State acquiring an undivided interest. Messrs. Beal and Steere then submitted a further proposition as to the terms on which they would sell their interest in the other half. This interest they would transfer to the University for \$10,000, any time within two years; or they would permit experts to appraise the value of the collection and abide by their decision; or they would consent to an equal division of the property.

Regent Maltz moved the proposition be accepted, and that Preston B. Rose be reinstated in his former position in the State University, and that all agitation of the question be stopped.

The substitute was voted on and lost by a tie vote, as follows:

Yeas—Regents E. C. Walker, Grant, Cutcheon, S. S. Walker.

Nays—Regents Rynd, Climie, Maltz, Duffield.

Regent Maltz's resolution was then lost by the same vote.

Regent Duffield then moved that the whole difficulty be referred to the next Legislature for advice and action. Lost by the same vote.

Prof. Steere made a statement showing the value of his collection to have been estimated at \$20,000 or \$25,000.

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon the graduates of the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the recent commencement.

At the Friday meeting a statement was read by Regent Cutcheon, showing that the chemical laboratory, although more extensive, was conducted at less expense than last year.

Regent Cutcheon said that within the past ten days or so he had taken pains to inform himself more fully than ever before on the merits of the question, and had accordingly read through carefully the reports of the several investigating committees.

A very erroneous impression prevails that there was a conspiracy to ruin Dr. Rose. There is no evidence of it in any of the reports, and no evidence anywhere that any intentional injustice had been done him. Mr. Cutcheon criticized the report of the legislative committee as lacking in judicial character. There were no cross-examinations allowed, such as are permitted in the courts, and which are so necessary to the sifting of truth from falsehood. He also criticized Senator Christianity for saying that where there was no forgery by Rose there was no defalcation, when as a matter of fact \$2,000 of the deficit is due to what is called "stubless accounts," where there could not be any forgery of red lines, initial D's or anything else.

The speaker defended Judge Huntington from some of the newspaper charges against him, but regretted that he had not called some eminent circuit judge of the State to preside in his stead during the trial of the chancery suit. He related an interview which he had with Senator Christianity at Lansing before the departure of the Senator for Washington, the point of the interview being an emphatic expression by the Senator of his confidence in the honesty and fairness of Judge Huntington.

Mr. Cutcheon also read a note from the Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit, to the effect that the plaintiff cannot withdraw from a chancery suit without the consent of all parties to the suit, and hence that the board could not have ordered the dismissal of the suit against Rose, as supposed.

Regent Cutcheon said he could see no objection to accepting the proposition relative to the Beal-Steere collection. It was, in his opinion, an adequate consideration for the award under the decree, but to dismiss the suit without consideration would be wholly unwarrantable. As to the accompanying proposition to reinstate Rose, if it would only end the matter forever, he thought he would waive all objections, and vote for it. But, upon his honor as a man and conscience as a Regent, he could not say that he believed Rose entirely innocent. No one had a warmer sympathy for a poor man and a brave soldier than himself, but his sympathies on Rose's honesty or services in the army have nothing to do in the case. It is simply a question of what is best for the University, and while his heart bled for the condition of Rose's family, he could not see his way clear to vote for Rose's restoration to his old place in the University. He was well aware that he was calling down upon himself the severe censure of friends all over the State, but it is better to be right than to be popular.

A motion was made that the resignation of Mr. Webster as solicitor of the board be received and that the Hon. Austin Blair be appointed in his place as sole counsel of the board. After some discussion this motion was lost by a vote of three to five. The motion was then amended by substituting the name of the Hon. J. I. Ransdell, of Traverse City, and in that form was adopted, all but one of the regents voting aye.

The board then went into executive session, and at noon adjourned sine die. The Executive Committee had a meeting and agreed to meet a week or so before the June meeting, first, to thoroughly revise the rules and by-laws of the board, and second, to agree upon a scale of reduction of professors' salaries.

The Committee on Finance will also meet some time before the June meeting of the board, first, to devise some new system of keeping the University accounts, and second, to discover, if possible, the exact whereabouts of Treasurer Wheeler's official bonds.

CONGRESS.

April 10.—In the Senate, bills were passed for the relief of Jno. W. Douglass, Pa., and John C. McBurney, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Georgia.

The Senate discussed the bankrupt act and then went into executive session.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the Pension Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates \$29,286,574, and provides that after July 1st, 1878, pensions shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Interior. The items of appropriation are as follows: For army invalids, \$13,500,000; for widows and minors, \$1,830,000; for survivors of the war of 1812, \$1,332,000; for the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, \$1,247,974; for fees of examining surgeons, \$1,000; for carrying out the provisions of the act, \$36,000.

Mr. Smith, (Rep., Cal.) explained that the bill, by abolishing the pension agencies of the government, would save \$200,000 annually.

The bill was further discussed, (Mr. Hewitt, Dem., N. Y., defending it,) without action.

April 11.—In the Senate, the resolutions passed by the Maryland legislature, relative to the electoral commission and its action, were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. In presenting them Mr. Dennis (Dem., Md.) strongly opposed them. The enlistment of colored men into the army and navy; the bankrupt repeal bill and the famine in China, were considered without action.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted increasing the amount for the Internal Revenue Bureau from \$40,000 to \$100,000; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to advance \$75,000 for the support of schools of the District of Columbia. The bill then passed.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the personal liberty of Benj. Noyes, a citizen of Connecticut.

The pension appropriation bill was amended by increasing the amount appropriated for carrying the bill into effect from \$96,000 to \$130,000, by striking out the section which changes the mode of paying pensions, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision fixing the salary of pension agents at \$4,000, and allowing them fees for vouchers and actual expenses for rent, and the bill passed.

A resolution was adopted that from and after July 1878, the offices of pension agents shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers.

April 12.—The Senate was not in session. The House passed the bill restoring George A. Armes to his rank in the army, authorizing the Secretary of War to relinquish portions of the Fort Hart staff reservation in Nebraska to homestead and pre-emption settlers; and went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The bill to reimburse the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the late war, was discussed.

Mr. Goode (Dem., Va.) and Mr. Loring (Rep., Mass.) advocating it and Mr. Townsend (Rep., N. Y.) making a lengthy speech against it.

The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency appropriation bill and the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was non-concurred in.

April 15.—Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) submitted an amendment to the House bill to re-enlist the name of James Shields on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General, so as to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the army a large number of officers named, with the full rank held by them when they shall take effect; but as to all such pending cases, and all future proceedings therein, the act hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Blount to the Black Hills was passed. The bill gives the right of way through the public lands. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A motion to reconsider was entered.

In the House, the resolution of the Maryland Legislature reopening the Presidential question, was presented, and a lively debate as to whether the resolution should be received at this time.

During the debate the hour arrived at which District of Columbia business took precedence, and the Maryland resolution went over without action.

April 16.—Mr. Howe made a speech in the Senate, supplementary to his late speech criticizing the President's policy, and in advocacy of his resolution calling upon the President for certain information in regard to Judge Whitaker of Louisiana.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Va.) submitted a substitute calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to balances due from the collectors of internal revenue not in office what amount has been settled by compromise, etc.

After discussion the resolution of Mr. Howe was adopted, and the resolution of Mr. Davis was also adopted as a separate proposition.

The bill came up to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) submitted an amendment providing that the road should not have the right of way through any Indian land. Agreed to. The bill was then passed, yeas 39, nays 9.

The House discussed the Pacific Railroad funding bill and the Post Office appropriation bill; and at an evening session passed about thirty pension bills.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russian troops are moving into Roumania.

Turkey finds that whichever cause she espouses it brings her trouble.

Gortschakoff's circular to the ambassadors, accompanying his reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, regrets that the latter, besides criticizing the treaty of San Stefano, did not say what the British Government desires. He believes that if Lord Salisbury will make known their wishes a better understanding of the situation may be reached. As to a congress, the circular says: "Russia can only reiterate the declaration that each power, Russia included, should have full liberty of appreciation and of action."

A dispatch from London says: The ultimate effect of Gortschakoff's circular is not reassuring. It is pointed out here that the government cannot accept the invitation to formulate counter proposals. That question must be settled by the powers jointly.

Gortschakoff's circular says nothing about accepting England's conditions for going to the congress. Without some such concession on the part of Russia no step can be taken towards a peaceful settlement.

The Turkish authorities at Tenedos request instructions from the Porte in view of the disembarkation of the British marines to guard the depot of war material on the island.

A telegraph cable has been laid through the Dardanelles to Carat, affording direct communication with Europe without passing through the Russian stations.

Russian troops are pouring into Roumania.

The Greeks demand that the Greek Patriarch shall summon the Russian Government to declare itself on the question of the Greco-Bulgarian schism. Should Russia recognize the Bulgarian church the Patriarch would declare Russia schismatic.

The scenes at Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin were very violent and disgraceful. The mob that gathered in front of the church endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corpse. They vituperated the late Earl as "Old ruffian," and "heretic." They also climbed the wall of the church yard, hustled the mourners and cheered, yelled and hissed during the reading of the service. Several mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the church yard. All of them had to pass by an unfrequented way in the rear of the church to escape violence. Fifty constables were present, but were wholly insufficient to cope with the mob, many of whom were drunk.

A special from Paris says that the prices of lodging and all the necessities of life will be largely advanced during the exposition. The proprietors of furnished apartments already make extravagant demands. Hotels and restaurants will advance prices largely.

The newly appointed Governor of Dakota, Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, arrived at Yankton Thursday night, and was installed, Chief Justice Shannon administering the oath.

The New York and Chicago banks are beginning to pay out gold without premium—in other words specie payments are resumed, gold being quoted at 107 1/2 per cent. premium.

The U. S. Government has recognized the Diaz government of Mexico.

Dr. Mary Walker is lying at the point of death in a Washington hospital.

The relations between Austria and Russia have assumed a more conciliatory tendency.

The thirty-fifth race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews took place on the River Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and two furlongs, and resulted in an easy victory for the Oxford crew, making 18 victories for Oxford. Cambridge has been successful in 16 races.

Amicable dispatches have passed between the Russian and English Cabinets, but both powers continue their preparations for war.

A dispatch from Volo says that the Circassians and other irregulars, under Asaf Pasha, have massacred between 800 and 900 persons of all ages and sexes at Palatisa.

Constantinople advices say that the Turks have 70,000 men around the city and 17,000 at Gallipoli, and would resent any attempt to enter the capital, but the attitude of the government is expectant, and the present disposition is to abide by the treaty of San Stefano and observe neutrality, defending it, if menaced.

The Beecher Scandal Again.

The following letter is published: Mr. Ira B. Wheeler:

MY DEAR SIR:—A few weeks since after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm and leave the truth with God, to whom, also, I commit myself, my children, and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one, my quickened conscience and the sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Brooklyn, April 12, 1878.

The New York Tribune telegraphed Beecher a copy of the letter, and received the following dispatch in reply from Mr. Beecher:

WATERLY, N. Y., April 15, 1878.

To Editor of New York Tribune:

I confront Mr. Beecher's confession with an explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine which for four years she had made to hundreds, in private and in public, before the court, in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn and unvarying statements hitherto made, I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Various theories are afloat respecting the matter, but the confession and denial are the most prominent statements yet made. It is claimed that Tilton is to be reconciled to his wife, and upon this condition of confession. On the other hand, it is denied that there is any arrangement for the reunion of the Tilton family.

Mr. Kimball has helped in a few months to raise \$1,500,000 for the payment of church debts.

The holidays have passed and so have a goodly stock of useful presents. But my shelves are being refilled with a large stock of

CROCKERY.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N. B.—We keep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD,

South side Congress Street, 663 Second Street from Washington St.

Cheap Boots!

In the Drug and Prescription Department I do not mean to be excelled. I begin the new year cheered by the prospect of an increased trade in every line of my business.

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS, KIP BOOTS, CALF BOOTS, PEGGED and HAND

SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

THE PRICES!

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

April 6, 1878.

ONCE AGAIN

We say to the citizens of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that to meet the requirements of the Spring Trade we

have opened a much larger stock of

DRY GOODS!

And at lower prices than we have ever shown, such as

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES, and CASHMERES.

Also our White Goods Department such as

JACONETS, VICTORIAS, SWISS RAINCOOKS, PIQUES, LINENS, NAPKINS, AND DAMASKS.

Our line of Notions, Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Rushes are of the latest styles and designs. If you want anything in the line of

CLOTHES AND CLOTHING

It will pay to give us a call as we have added largely to our stock.

OUR ONE DOLLAR

CORSET

Cannot be beaten.

And for a One Dollar Kid Glove it will pay to give us a call. We also have a job lot of

KID GLOVES

Which we shall sell for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. Come early and those that come early are first served.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

734

Easterly AND Leonard,

Headquarters for the Grocery Trade Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N. B.—We keep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

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South side Congress Street, 663 Second Street from Washington St.

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KID GLOVES

Which we shall sell for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. Come early and those that come early are first served.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

734

A SPLENDID PREMIUM To all PAID-UP Subscribers to the Ypsilanti Commercial

For Vol. 15, ending March 1st, '79.

The Home Guide,

Book by 500 Ladies, contributed to the Chicago "Tribune."

This book contains more information than do the \$1.50 and \$2.00 cook books, besides possessing the important advantage over all others of being Practical Experiences of Practical "Home" Keepers.

Ten thousand copies were ordered before one copy came from the bindery. We have exclusive control of the book in this county, and it can be obtained only through this office.

A copy of this valuable book will be Presented to Every Subscriber to the

Ypsilanti "COMMERCIAL," For the volume ending March 1st, 1879.

This is the choicest premium ever given to newspaper subscribers—something of real and practical value. The ladies will be delighted with it. Make up your subscriptions now. If your neighbors don't take the COMMERCIAL, tell them of this offer. They all want the paper and the book. You get the largest and best newspaper in the county, and a capital, practical, useful book of 160 pages, for the price of the former.

For the amount of reading matter, the COMMERCIAL doubles any other paper in the county, and it is the cheapest; only \$2.00 per annum.

C. R. Pattison,

PUBLISHER, YPSILANTI, MICH.

G. B. MASON,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs,

School, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books,

ALSO

TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.

SALINE, MICH.

JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tassel block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

E. H. JACKSON.

Get Your Meals, when in Detroit, at the

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE DINING ROOMS

126 Jefferson Ave.,

Where you can get First-class Meals served in Good Style at Low Rates.

Single Meals, 30 Cents. Four Meal Ticket, \$1.00 Day Board, \$3.50.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, April 20, 1878.

THE COMMERCIAL has always avoided the publication of sensational matters, calculated to corrupt the youth. If there be any pecuniary loss in adopting such a course it cheerfully accepts it. A newspaper that administers to the puritan tastes of the depraved or upholds, and fosters demoralizing practices, any form of wrong doing, is the scavenger of community.

It is impolitic to reinstate Douglas or Rose. If any parties believe Rose is innocent, we do not say he is not, let them provide a good position for him. If any believe Douglas is innocent, we do not say he is, let them reward him in some other way. But don't make a precedent in overturning law and order, that will prove a plague, perhaps to the very children of the parties who now are attempting to subvert personal ends by subverting and deriding the channels of justice. It is not now Douglas or Rose. The matter has assumed a broader and a deeper meaning, involving the perpetuation of law and justice, or their dethronement to assuage personal grievances.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertion of the *Sentinel* to the contrary, the files of the COMMERCIAL years back show repeated warnings to our young men to keep away from the saloons, gambling, and the kindred vices, billiards, cards, etc. And our warning was largely heeded. There was little difficulty in keeping away the sons of our well trained families from such places. When however these vices are presented to us under the patronage and high sounding title of "reform" it is a horse of another color. Parents find a more seductive and subtle influence to contend against, vices presented to their boys under false colors. Habits of idleness, of gambling formed in the name of a holy cause—the devil in the form of an angel of light—and thus the more easily and surely initiated into habits that sooner or later will lead to the saloon, to drink, into sin and shame, and down to hell. It was this feature that as a parent, thoroughly alarmed us at the first, and we have seen no reason, no argument to dispel our fears. We say fearlessly as a parent, a citizen, that the man or woman, who would under the guise of reform, impose such a sin cursed feature, is our enemy, an enemy of community, of public morals. Oh, for the RACE OF MEN who "dare to do right." Would Heaven we could see in our midst the Pauls, the Luthers, the John Knoxes, the Wesleys, the Edwards, the Elder Beechers, the Williams, the Kneelands, and Knapps, who dare stand up as men and say that by our silent consent no such institution shall exist to ruin our boys, the rising generation of this community, in the name of reform, and plead for a genuine reform that shall ennoble and elevate our youth as well as save the drunkard from his impending doom. No Christian man or woman can with a good conscience invest his money in such a demoralizing concern.

BEHOLD the beauties of demonization: "At the meeting of the New York Board of Trade one wholesale merchant stated that he had been obliged to buy an additional wagon to carry around the silver which he used in his payments."

MR. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) said that he knew the indignity of the Senator from Massachusetts (Dawes) from long years of service with him in the House of Representatives, but he (Voorhees) reiterated every word of his remarks a few days ago to the effect that when the silver dollar was withdrawn from circulation no sound of warning was given to the American people.

CHURCH and state are supposed to be divorced in this country, and in most of the states they are. But the Democrats have found it necessary to make an exception in their trade for the Catholic vote of New York. The Catholics have many benevolent institutions, and they are the means of doing a great deal of good but they are conducted under the care of the church and hence should not be allied with the civil government. But they are, because Tammany is strong enough to vote vast sums for their use.

It seems as though common decency should deter the hard-money orators and editors from saying and writing any more, at present, about "better times" having come, or being likely to come, under the prevailing financial policy. This string has been harped on until it is worn very thin. More than a year ago the tools of the Money Power told the people that after the Presidential election, if Mr. So-and-So were elected, there would be a general revival of business. This was presented as an argument in favor of the particular candidate for President whom the particular person wielding the argument desired to see elected. Thousands of workmen were under the delusive hope that they were voting for "better times."

The work of reconciliation goes bravely on in South Carolina. Gov. Hampton, when called upon by the U. S. officials the other day, in reference to a recent scrimmage between revenue officers and some South Carolina militia, produced written accounts of the affair furnished him to shoulder the blame upon the revenue officers; and when it was demonstrated to him that such accounts were false, his "chivalry" arose to the height of denouncing the revenue officers as *low people*, and asserting his suspicion that they themselves had provoked the difficulty with the militia. This shows the feeling latent even in this professedly thoroughly reconstructed Governor. But other pacificatory measures are in progress in South Carolina as well. The State Supreme Court has just rendered a decision upon a constitutional question involving the construction to be placed upon the word ballot. It decides that Circuit Court Judges must be elected by ballot instead of *viva voce*, and this decision rids the State of all Republican Circuit Judges, they having been chosen by *viva voce* vote of the former (Republican) Legislature.—*Detroit Commercial Advertiser*.

GEN. GRANT visited the ruins of Pompeii. If he had called at the White House to see his successor, he might have gazed upon a ruin less picturesque, but not less complete; the ruins of "my policy," buried under the ashes of a Southern volcano.

Those who were not at first fully prepared to endorse the President's policy, have waited sufficiently long, and witnessed enough of its results to become fully convinced of its inevitable tendency. The established principles of the Republican party have been well understood for years, and those laid down in its last platform indicated no change whatever in its policy. No honest man could accept the nomination for the Presidency upon that platform unless he intended to maintain the policy of the party which gave him the nomination; much less could he, after being elected, abandon the party, ignore the counsel of its leaders and turn over the control of the government into the hands of the opposing party. This is the light in which we are forced to look upon it. Mr. Hayes better never have been President than to have purchased the position at such a price.—*Mason Record*.

THE New York *Tribune* calls attention to the increasing drunkenness and the bullying attitude, bluster, and bad language in Congress. The old plantation manners of which there has been comparatively little since the date of secession, are seen there once more. During the night when the Silver bill was passed by the Senate, some of the scenes were repeated, it says, when "honorable gentlemen often stammered in their speech, wandered in their argument, and reposed heavily on the sofas after a few visits to the cloak-room." The attack on the West Point Academy was another example where "defeated rebels" "make quick use of their newly regained privileges to destroy the staunch little army which whipped them into submission." Some of the worst incidents of the scenes have not been transmitted by the correspondents. That where in Mr. Ellis of Louisiana, told Mr. Hewitt that he "lied in his heart and in his false throat" was not the only specimen of the growing blackguardism. The "solid South" is evidently feeling its solidity, but its insolence helps build up a solid North.—*Post and Tribune*.

NOTWITHSTANDING the announcement that the President had determined to appoint no more Democrats to office unless in parts of the country where suitable Republicans can not be found, he has renewed the nomination of L. C. Northrop to be U. S. Attorney for South Carolina. Northrop is not only a Democrat, but is one of the special pets of Wade Hampton, and was originally recommended by him. One would naturally conclude, after the Fitzsimmons business, that President Hayes had had about enough of those southern Democratic recommendations. But inasmuch as the Judiciary committee decided to report against Northrop's confirmation, and it was once withdrawn by the President, his sending in the name a second time would seem to indicate a determination on his part that the Wade Hampton and Hamburg Butler stripe of Southern Democrats shall have their way in southern appointments, if possible, and also a disposition on his part to throw down the gauntlet to the Senate, and challenge it to another trial of strength. The President's course in this respect is certainly very unwise and injudicious, and tends to widen the breach between himself and the party that elected him.—*Monroe Commercial*.

THE people who so readily took our bonds before 1875 will not do so now, the croakers declare, and thus all the nice plans of Secretary Sherman will be spoiled. Did it ever occur to these gentlemen that it will be the best day that ever dawned upon this country when we are compelled to look toward home for purchasers of our obligations? It will be a blessing of no small magnitude if we can create a sentiment among our own people in favor of buying the low rate of interest bonds of our own Government. In the various cities of the Union there is plenty of money to buy all the bonds that we need to place, and thus have the interest payable at home. The silver mines of the nation will dig out enough of the white metal within ten years to pay off the holders of all of our six and five per cent. obligations according to the contract. It will be no detriment to our interests to postpone for a few months the conversion of our old bonds into new. The passage of the silver bill would relieve the minds of the people regarding the financial storm that prevails, and a systematic effort could then be made to give our own people a chance through the sub-treasuries, to invest their savings in bonds of convenient denominations. It might be added, as a worldly supplement to the sermon on the mount: "Blessed are the people that own their own bonds." Secretary Sherman need not be too greatly exercised regarding the situation. He will best serve the people of this country by assisting in the restoration of silver to the coinage, and by fostering a sentiment in favor of the surplus earnings of the poor being safely invested in national securities. His syndicate may be disrupted without any popular lamentations being heard. There will be no general weeping if those bankers should not draw interest from the Government upon bonds that they do not own.

INDISPENSABLE.—The Peruvian Syrup, which is now so popular, deserves its renown, because it has proved itself to be indispensable to all invalids. There is nothing like it to bring up the weakened powers of a man. The stomach, which is compared to the "citadel," is at once acted upon by it. Its powers are renewed, its work of digestion is promoted, and all the blessings resulting therefrom are supplied by its use. Food is assimilated to the system, and it, in turn, is strengthened to do its normal work. The business man whose energies have been run down by over close attention to business; the professional man suffering from the same cause; the secker after pleasure who has made two heavy drafts upon his stock of health, are benefited by its use. In a word, the use of the Peruvian Syrup is recommended to all who feel the approach of lassitude and weakness from what ever cause. Every druggist keeps it. 736w1

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel life giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by all druggists. 732-alt

Soldiers are slaves, passive-machines to execute the bloodiest mandates.—*Channing*.



I have got the only genuine Chilled Plow, made at South Bend, Ind. which is the OLIVER. The Plow that all other manufacturers are trying to imitate, and do as near as they dare without coming in contact with the law. The Plow that all dealers are crying down and in the same breath say, "ours is as good as the OLIVER." New Patterns this year and \$3 cheaper than last. Other parties are advertising that they sell OLIVER Chilled Plow extras. If one quarter of an apple makes a whole one, they are—

I shall after April 1st be able to undersell the manufacturers and their agents of the McCullough No. 22 Curtis plow points and landsides, and also points for the Welling (so called Chilled plow) by about 10 per cent. Their points will not be made in two pieces as they make and sell the OLIVER. I shall commence at a price of 35 cents each for landsides and points.

O. E. THOMPSON.

Just What You Want!

So Beautiful for
LAWNS AND
CEMETERY GROUNDS.
IRON LAWN VASES,
IRON SETTEES,
IRON CHAIRS,
BORDERS,
ETC.
ALSO

CAST IRON FEED BOXES,
HITCHING POSTS and
STABLE FIXTURES.

Manufactured by
P. Ferrier & Son,
YPSILANTI, - MICH.

HAVEN BROS.

WHERE FOUND.
SOUTH SIDE
CONGRESS
STREET,

Babcock's Old Stand,

Where they will be glad to
welcome their old patrons and
make new acquaintances.

A CHOICE

Stock of Groceries

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FRESH GOODS.

We Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Call
and see us.

SEE HERE!

I wish folks would not continually throw into my teeth the fact that I have been in the ham business. It does not help my credit financially or otherwise. I have taken a change of base, and have engaged in the FLOUR and FEED trade at the Depot, No. 4 Masonic Block, heretofore conducted by Geo. E. Whitmore, whose interest and good will in this business I have been so fortunate as to secure. I have also bought out Worden's old stand, south side Congress St.

Some one has started a little aphorism that there is "magic in printer's ink." I am going to prove the truth or falsity of that maxim, and if it shall stand the test the printers of Ypsilanti will have a portion of my profits.

I shall infuse no "gas" into this announcement, no pretensions of being better, or selling cheaper, than others pursuing the same avocation. I shall keep everything usually found at similar establishments, and hope to receive a liberal patronage of the good people of Ypsilanti and surrounding country.

CHARLES WHEELER.

GRAND ARRIVAL OF
SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS!

"BE GOOD

TO

YOURSELF,

HOW?

GO TO

C.S. WORTLEY

& BRO.,

North Side Congress St.

Ypsilanti,

AND GET YOU A

NICE SUIT,

Coat,

Vest,

Pants,

Hat,

Cap,

Collars,

Underwear, Etc.,

So Doing

YOU WILL

Put Your Money

OUT AT

First-Class Interest.

HEWITT & CHAMPION

Have just received
A New Stock of Boots and Shoes
FOR THE

SPRING and SUMMER TRADE,

And announce the most complete assortment of every
thing in their line ever
brought to this
city, and a

MATERIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our

Ladies',
Misses,
and Childrens'
FINE SHOES

Button and Side Lace. House
and Party Slippers, and our
New Styles of Walking Shoes.
Infants' Soft Soles in all colors.
Infants' Pearl Button,
Side Lace, and Newport Ties.

A large assortment of

LILLY, YOUNG, PRATT & BRACKETS

CELEBRATED

FINE SHOES

for Men's wear just received.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY
REPAIRER and CLEANER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery,
at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL
office.

STOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at

E. ELLIOTT'S,
Huron St., opp. Freeman's Hall.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

CLARKE'S REED ORGAN MELODIES.
By WM. H. CLARKE. Price, Cloth \$3; Bds \$2.50. Mr. Clarke's celebrated "New Method for Reed Organs" is universally recognized as a standard book for instruction. A book by the same skilful hand, and in which the same fine taste is displayed, will be universally welcomed. It has 20 large pages, sheet music size, and about 120 charming pieces.

DANCING AT HOME AND ABROAD.
By H. CLEVELAND, Jr. Cl. \$1; Bds 50c; Paper 30c. This is a good manual for dancing, and also a sort of "Gleaner's" treatise on etiquette and good manners, and is worth reading by everybody.

HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK,
(40 etc.) Provides admirably for all the wants of Clubs and Lodges. Just the book for GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

DITSON & CO'S MUSICAL MONTHLY.
Nos. 11 and 12 (each No. 25 cts.; \$2 per year), continues the good work of supplying the best music at the lowest price. 20 pages of choice music in each number, selected from Ditson & Co's valuable copyrights.

Any book mailed, post free, for the retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

GEORGE N. SAVAGE & CO.

Advertising Agents,
23 Congress Street West,
DETROIT, MICH.

are authorized to contract
for advertising in this
paper. They will send their
advertisers' MANUAL of
Michigan Newspapers, with
prices etc., FREE by mail.

THE LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT in
the City, and at prices that defy competition.

We have a large stock of BIGGY AND WAGON
UMBRELLAS with or without fixtures, at very low
prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

736w4

PIANOS & ORGANS.

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when
desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of.
Send us a postal card if you require needs repair, and
we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good
Reliable Agents Wanted to sell pianos and
organs. Dubuay, Jacquemart & Co., 302 Woodward
Avenue, Detroit.

736m3

THE BEST WHITE LEAD IN AMERICA.



We also manufacture WAYNE COUNTY and
QUEEN CITY White Lead, Zinc, Putty and Colors.
ALL SHEDS of LIQUID PAINTS and
COTTAGE COLOR. For sale by all dealers in
Paints, or by
ROYDELL BROS.,
Store, Cor. Second and Congress sts.
Works, Cor. Second and Larned sts.
DETROIT, MICH.

Call on FRANK SMITH and get sample
bottle

Dr. Roe's Tar Balsam!

FREE!

It will cure that cough in a few hours. Large sizes,
50 cents and \$1.00. Swift & Dodge, wholesalers, Quincy,
Detroit.

729-740

Geo. W. Larkin,

25 Gilman St. (near Cass Union School),
DETROIT, MICH.

Manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.
Cheapest place in the city to buy anything we make.
Everything first-class. Everything warranted. Send
for prices. 733-738

OPIMUM Habit and Skin Diseases.

Do not fail to write, Dr. P. E. MARSH, Quincy,
Michigan.

729-752

TO THOSE BUILDING.

We still make and sell the best SASH, DOORS
and BLINDS in the State for the least money. We
warrant Sash safe home with French or American
Glass ready set cheaper than any other way. We
also wholesale and retail French and American Glass,
all sizes, at factory prices, also test patterns of Col-
ored Figured Glass for light doors, side lights, etc.
Send your orders. Send for prices.

E. P. EARL,
44 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

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PATENTS

LAWYERS

THOS. S. SPENCER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Patent Cases, Solicitor of American and Foreign
Patents, 67 Centre St., New York City.

The only responsible Patent Office in the State. 733-784

New Advertisements.

rowell-734-787

REMOVAL.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU

From N. Y. Times Building to No. 10 Spruce
St., Opposite the Tribune Building.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIREC-
TORY, 1878, TENTH ANNUAL
VOLUME NOW READY. 388 pages. Price
50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and
circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the
towns in which they are published. Address GEO.
P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street,
New York.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Solid Head, Remington, Military and
Sporting, Central Fire

CARTRIDGES!

Also Rim Fire ammunition for Pistols and Rifles,
Cartridge Cases, Swaged and Patched Bullets, Prim-
ers, Re-loading Tools, &c., &c.

300 Broadway, New York City.

USE THE WELLS, RICHARDSON &
PERFECT BUTTER COLOR

by the agricultural press, and used
by thousands of the very best Dairy-
men. It gives a perfect June color,
and is as harmless as salt. A 25-cent
bottle colors 300 pounds, and adds 5
cents per pound to its value. Ask your druggist or
merchman for it, or send for descriptive circular.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs,
BURLINGTON, VT.

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY

Chewing Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for
fine chewing qualities and excellent and lasting char-
acter of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco
ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely
imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is
on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample,
free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PIANOS Retail price \$900, only \$260.

Parlor Organs, price \$340, only \$95.

Paper Organs, price \$240, only \$95. Paper Organs, price \$240, only \$95.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy,
to \$100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situa-
tions furnished. Address at once R. VALEN-
TINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

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FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.

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Local Matters.

SATURDAY, April 20, 1878.

Normal Items.

The last coat of plaster is being put on the new building.

All of the Professors are looking well, except McLaugh, and he is growing thin.

Examinations for this term have begun, and the questions, "How do you pass?" and "What did you get?" are quite common.

Mr. A. B. Rosenbury takes the Professorship at Blissfield next year. It is reported that other attractions beside the school leads him thither.

There is a new janitor at the Normal. Mr. McPherson and the faculty could not agree, so they excused him and a Mr. Calvert takes his place.

A couple of students in Natural History have been having quite serious times over a net for catching bugs, butterflies, etc. When last seen, the "bug trap" was set on the Flowers house, stuffed with straw.

It is reported that a certain young man was out parading the streets the other evening dressed up in lady's clothes. It is said that reliable information can be obtained of Arthur P. in regard to this matter.

The *Livingston Republican*, published at Howell (Col. Lee's home for many years), says:

"Here in Howell where the Colonel is widely and familiarly known, it would require a very different showing from what has been made to make the people believe that there has been any dishonesty of act or motive on the part of the Agent anywhere, or upon any person. Years of upright and unselfish life, fidelity in large public trusts and responsibilities, and untarnished character, are not to be set aside by a little rambling newspaper article, emanating from interested parties, whose gains have crossed the line of the Colonel's plain duties in the discharge of his official trust. The people of Howell would as soon think to-morrow's sun would refuse to shine as to think Col. Lee would consciously cheat any man out of a home or prove recreant to his trusts. The fact that Mr. Lee has fearlessly protected some poor Indians in their homes, while some speculators in high connection have tried to gobble them up, is doubtless the sole cause of this mean assault."

General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central Railroad, is being praised on all sides for his able management of the road. When he became General Superintendent, some five years ago, the Michigan Central was heavily in debt, and had paid no dividends for some time. Mr. Ledyard has not only succeeded in extinguishing the debt of the road but he has also greatly improved its condition. Besides this, the Directors at their last meeting were enabled to declare a dividend of two per cent from the surplus earnings. All this has been accomplished under the most adverse circumstances, such as low rates, railroad wars, strikes etc. Now that the rates have been restored and a healthier condition of things exists among railroads, the prospects are that, under Mr. Ledyard's prudent and conservative management, the road will soon regain its former prosperous condition, and pay a handsome interest on its investment. While Mr. Ledyard deserves most of the credit for the change wrought on the Michigan Central during the last few years, yet some credit is also due to his able General Freight Agent, Grier, and his assistant, Mr. McKay, and no less to the veteran General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Mr. H. C. Wentworth.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Add Agent Mallory, of this city, and we say amen to the above.

Teachers' Institute at Dexter.

From the Dexter Leader.

"School Laws," by Prof. Putnam. In the matter of contracts, a verbal contract is not binding on either party. The law plainly states that the contract must be a written one, and signed by two of the School Board to make it valid. Authority to suspend or expel a pupil rests with the school board. They can invest the teacher with this authority. The law does not give this authority directly to the teacher. First grade certificate cannot be given to any unless he has had one year's experience in teaching. Teachers are not obliged to sweep the house, build fires, and unless agreeing to do so when taking the school. A teacher cannot refuse a pupil to the school unless having some contagious disease or anything which would injure other pupils. A person over 21 years could not be excluded. Special school boards can make special rules, which must be observed when they have jurisdiction.

Prof. Putnam on "United States Government." Particulars should be studied first, and then general. As an illustration, he began by asking about a school district. What for? Size? Officers? And so on. Then townships treated in the same way, reaching finally the nation. His questions made very apparent the fact that the teachers themselves needed instruction in the matter presented.

"Resolved, That the teaching of grammar has been a failure." Prof. Gumaer was of the opinion that it has been a failure. Long definitions were learned which had no meaning to the pupil. We have a better way in these language lessons by which the mind of the pupil was prepared to take in the definition. Prof. Thompson thought it had been largely a failure. Too much text book work. His most successful work was done without a text book.

Prof. Olney on "The Enemies of Scientific Progress." The generally received opinion is that religion has been the great enemy, but by numerous illustrations drawn from history it was shown that it was a wholly erroneous opinion. In fact, religion had been the great helper and preserver of science. Religionists did not persecute Copernicus or Galileo as is generally believed. The great opposition roused against the dissection of the human body, against Harvey for saying that the blood circulates through the system, against Dr. Jenner for teaching the efficacy of vaccination, was not stirred up by religionists. Scientific progress is only possible where religion has paved the way.

Prof. Olney presented "The Metric System." It has already been adopted permissively by the government. First get a definite knowledge of metric units. Take the nickel as a convenient starting point. Its radius is a centimeter, diameter two centimeters, weight five grams. To familiarize pupils with these, practice on guessing exercises, make little rulers, etc. The metric is a little more than a yard—39.37 inches. Liter the standard of liquid measure—nearly a quart. Gram 15.432 gramme. Milli—centi and deci—(metre), deka, hekto, kilo—are the prefixes for each kind of meas-

ure; combine these with metre—as decimeter—we have length; with litre—as decilitre—we have capacity; with gram—as decigram—and we have weight. One kilogram is the weight of litre of water.

Prof. Gumaer—"How to Secure Attention." The keynote of success in securing attention is a deep interest on the part of the teacher; teacher must not lazily recline in his chair; or what wonder if pupils imitate him, and become inattentive to what is said. Enthusiasm is necessary.

Prof. Perry—"Thoroughness." It is not memorizing, not going over much ground, not text book work. Text book work is mostly superficial. Thoroughness is such a use of the mental faculties as will result in growth especially of the reasoning faculties. It is knowledge of facts in its relations, logically connected. Mental action must be free. Too many ponies. The mind cannot overlap chasms. Teachers are apt to put children ahead too fast to secure thoroughness, analyze, come down to the facts, get at the details, have a definite aim, and test yourself often.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."—No places are assigned on the *Chronicle* work to the two editors last elected. They were evidently afraid of the woman. Courageous fellows.

There are over 200 students in attendance upon lectures in the Medical Department and the Homeopathic Medical College: largely in the old school.

It took the Board of County Canvassers two days to canvass the returns on the constitutional amendments, at an expense of over \$200. The vote was: For the amendment giving the Supreme Court the appointment of its Clerk, 953; against it, 705. For the amendment limiting the liability of stockholders in corporations, 754; against it, 920. There are over 9,000 voters in the county.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—Jefferson Warren died from the effects of paralysis April 6, aged sixty-nine years. He was a resident of this city for the past twenty-five years, up to within the past year, during which time he has been living with his daughter, Mrs. S. Clark, in the township of York.

On Wednesday, Judge Harrison sent two boys named Roswell Andrews and Levi Andrews, aged eleven and nine years, to the State public school at Coldwater. They were dependent and neglected children, having been left by their parents in the county house over two years ago, who left for parts unknown. Unnatural parents most certainly.

Mrs. A. Worden delivered a finely written address last Sunday before the Reform Club. She believes in prohibition. As long as the present movement is as successful we hardly think it advisable to change the course pursued. Her remarks as regards the clergy would hardly apply in this place as they are among the most enthusiastic, wide-awake workers in the cause.

The court house building committee had a meeting on Tuesday. They decided to allow the old court house to stand until two rooms, one for the Judge of Probate, and one for the Treasurer, could be completed before disposing of the old building, because it would not bring more than enough to pay the rent until rooms can be put in readiness for their reception in the new building.

The annual election of the fire department of the city was held on Saturday last, at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chief engineer, C. B. Davidson; first assistant, Fred. Siple; second assistant, Newton Felch; treasurer, Charles Worden; secretary, H. B. Dodsley; steward, James Atkinson. Fire wardens—first ward, Gilbert Bliss and George Cropsey; second ward, Christian Schmidt and Edward Graf; third ward, W. E. Walker and Daniel Plomin; fourth ward, E. W. Snell and D. J. Loomis; fifth ward, P. Dovanov and E. Le Suer; sixth ward, T. Taylor and Israel Hall.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." A few days ago Brad, was happy—brothers Beal and Cocker smiled upon him—he carried a commission signed by Regents Rynd and Duffield, in his pocket—Dr. Cocker appeared on the street with him, giving him an air of respectability as it were—Regent Rynd invited him to appear before the Board of Regents, thus affording him an opportunity to prove his right to the title of a gentleman by calling Hon. W. L. Webster a liar. But alas for poor Brad—the Lions skin which Regent Rynd and Duffield wrapped around him has been removed, and he and those who clothed him stand revealed to public gaze—they are a lovely group.

"Much disappointment is expressed among the students at the refusal to reinstate Rose."—*Detroit Post and Tribune*, April 12th.

Upon the appearance of the above statement the Medical Department of the University met and expressed its views, as follows:

"At the meeting of the Medical Department of the University, held April 13, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, The statement has been made through the public print that the students of the University were disappointed in the non reinstatement of Dr. Rose; therefore,

Resolved, that so far as the Medical Department is concerned, the statement is entirely unfounded.

AND WHEREAS, We are highly satisfied with the work of Dr. Vaughn, and it would be with the greatest regret that we should hear of his leaving the University, as we believe he is an honor to the institution, yet we wish to remain neutral in regard to Dr. Rose, although we would most heartily concur in his reinstatement, provided he be innocent, as claimed by part of the Board of Regents."

Comment is unnecessary, except to say that if the *Post and Tribune* expects to be regarded as a fair exponent of public opinion upon this subject, it will do to employ correspondents who do not go to Rice A. Beal for their information as for that opinion.

Real Estate Sales.—Edmund Hendrick to Joseph Bullard, land in section three, Ypsilanti; \$924.....Luther James to Edmund Clancy, 80 acres in section 29, Northfield; \$2,000.....L. G. Rogers to Wm. C. Rogers, (quitclaim) 53 acres in section 30, Saline; \$2,500.....L. Sames Lucas to Susan Lucas, (quitclaim) 53 acres in section 22, Webster; \$6,000.....Wm. O'Connor to Henry and Margaret King, 80 acres in section 22, Northfield; \$3,200.....Christina Mack to Lambert Dresselhouse, (quitclaim), 120 acres in section 30, Freedom; \$3,370.....Ernest Z. Brannard to Michael Alber three pieces of land, containing in all, 129, acres in section 11, Saline; \$7,740.....Ernest D. McGraw to N. E. Chittenden, as guardian for James McGraw, (quitclaim), two pieces of land in section seven, Bridge-water; \$5,000.....Lambert List to Lambert Dresselhouse, two pieces of land containing 120 acres in section 29; also 40 acres in section 32, Freedom; \$5,369.96.

England's war-debt is nearly 800 millions pounds sterling! Her former years now cost the people nearly 30 millions annually! besides the current cost of the army and navy.

Love your enemies, do good to them hate you. How can we love our enemies and kill them?

War is the concentration of all human crimes; it turns a man into a beast of prey.—*Channing*.

A NEW JERSEY savings bank president was sent to the penitentiary for five years on Monday; his two sons to the county jail for six months. Another of this kind of frauds was caught in San Francisco after hiding in that city several months. In this case the way of the transgressor was hard—hard for his depositors—for he set up a bank without capital, and ran away with \$10,000. When caught he had spent it all but a dollar and a half. He is anxious to be released from custody so as to "save his depositors." The defaulting tax receiver of Trenton, New Jersey, was also sentenced to two years in the State prison. Vigorous work of this kind will do more to regenerate the country than all the preaching in all the pulpits and all the newspapers. The "railroading" into prison of defaulters, guilty bank officials, life insurance swindlers and the whole brood of preying birds, is the most effectual reply to the threats of communists.—*Post and Tribune*.

It is a serious fact that bankrupts seem almost invariably to have a plenty of money, and act now-a-days as if nothing had occurred. There is a necessity for the rigorous execution of law to prevent our becoming a nation of bankrupts.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-772

—With what complacency must the lady who uses Glen's Sulphur Soap glance at her mirror, for there she sees reflected a complexion devoid of blemish. The peerless purifier may be relied upon to remedy all skin irritations. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c. Apr

DIED.

POTTER. At Edgewood, Wednesday morning, April 10, Fannie E. Beares, wife of F. H. Potter. Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. Carpenter, No. 200 South avenue, Allegheny, Friday, April 12, at 10:30 A.M.—PITTSBURG (Pa.) DAILY DISPATCH.

Mr. Potter is a son of our esteemed citizen D. P. Potter, of this city.

Local and Special Notices.

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale on favorable terms, the farm of 175 acres lately owned by E. M. Comstock, situated in the township of Ypsilanti. For terms, inquire of Thomas Ninde, of Ypsilanti City.

April 13th 1878. WILBER WEST. 736w5

FOR SALE.

A Frame Building 14x20, in good condition. Will sell cheap. C. SPENCER. 736w1 At the Post Office.

ON HAND ONCE MORE.

Parties wishing trees can be suited both in price and quality by calling at my residence. I have a large stock to dispose of CHEAP FOR CASH. 736w2 R. ACKLEY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Placed in the Ladies' Library, April 2d, 1878. Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby.....Thomas Hughes
The American.....Henry James
Fernaquist.....E. Prestant
List of Pope Pius IX.....T. A. Trollope
Faust, 2 vols. (translated by Bayard Taylor).....Goethe
Our New Way Round the World.....C. C. Coffin
Tales from the "Atlantic Monthly".....E. E. Hale and others
Wrecked on a Reef.....F. E. Raynal
Poems with Biography of Lord Byron.....Alfred Tennyson
Poems with Biography of Robert Burns.....D. G. Mitchell
About Old Story Tellers.....William Black
Green Pastures and Piccadilly.....Oliver Goldsmith
Poems, Plays, and Essays.....E. S. Phelps
What to Wear.....Julius Verne
To the Sun.....Hector Servadei
Canoe and Saddle.....Theodore Winthrop
John Brent....." "
Life in the Open Air....." "
The Old Regime in Canada.....Francis Parkman
Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.....Francis Parkman
Two Years Before the Mast.....Richard H. Dana
Ancient Life History of the Earth.....H. A. Nicholson
The Two Chancellors (Bismarck and Gortschakoff).....Julian Klaczko
The Bride of the Rhine.....Geo. E. Waring
Poems.....Thomas Moore
King Henry V.....Wm. Shakespeare
The American Girl in a Boy's College.....Louis Klaczko
The Young Lianero.....W. H. G. Kingston
Mark Seaworthy....." "
The Age of Elizabeth.....Mandell Creighton
Houses of Lancaster and York.....James Gardner
Edward III.....W. Washburn
Greece and Russia.....Bayard Taylor
Egypt and Iceland....." "
Fall of the Stuarts.....E. Hale
The World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.....F. A. Walker
Cyprus.....Louis Palma Di Cesnola
Egypt to Japan.....Henry M. Field
Myenne.....Dr. Henry Schliemann
Footsteps of the Master.....H. B. Stowe
Life of Washington.....Walter Scott
Life of the Prince Consort (3d vol.).....Martin Rogers.

FOR 18 YEARS

We have manufactured Saleatus with great success. For the past two years we have been manufacturing by a new process. It never becomes hard and is always uniform in strength. It is made from the best English stock, is perfectly pure and is stronger than any other Saleatus in market. By following the directions and using less than of other brands, your biscuits will always be sweet, nice and spongy. Try it. HENRY S. SMITH & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

TWO DOSES

Of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup completely cured my child of a severe case of Croup. I have used a great many different Cough medicines, but have never found any so efficient as Dr. Marshall's. J. W. SPEELMAN, Elkhardt, Ind.

CHILL CURE!

SAFE AND SURE. Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly, and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action, and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. G. R. Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists. 736w2

ANY SORENESS

Of the Lungs should have prompt and proper treatment. You can get none better than Wright's Cough Syrup.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

About Wright's Cough Syrup, which sells for 25 cents.

OUR DRUGGISTS

All say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc. It has no equal. Price 25 cents. Sold by Fred. F. Ingram.

WE PUBLISH

The announcements in our advertising columns for PAY, and seldom trouble ourselves to enquire as to the qualities or the merits of the goods advertised, further than to assure ourselves that they are legitimate and respectable. But when an article performs miracles in our midst, transforming the old to young, in appearance at least, we cannot pass it by unnoticed. We know of people who, years ago, were gray-headed, and who now wear dark and glossy hair. How is this? It evidently is not colored, for it has a perfectly natural appearance instead of the harsh, dry, staring look of hair stained with nitrate of silver or other common hair dyes. No! It has been restored to its youthful color, lustre and vitality by the use of that wonder of wonders, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It has many imitators, but there is nothing like it. The test of years only increases its fame, while its imitators die and are forgotten.—BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures.

683 Mrs. J. H. PARSONS

NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO, Dec. 12, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,

We will just say to you by way of compliment, that we sell Ayer's Hair Vigor, Hall's Renewer, Mrs. Allen's Restorer and Scovill's Cressian, and none give such entire satisfaction as Ring's Ambrosia. We sell fifty bottles of Ring's Ambrosia where we sell one of any other kind in the same length of time. Yours truly,

THOMAS & HUSTON.

RIPLEY, Ohio, April 18, 1876.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been using Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, and have found it the best thing of the kind I ever used.

Respectfully, A. J. ABBOTT,

Pastor First Christian Church.

735w2

THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL!

Worth ten times its weight in gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Electric Oil, purely a preparation of six of some of the best oils that are known, each possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of Oils which they may contain.

J. B. Bloomer, Virgile, N. Y., writes: "Your Electric Oil" cured a badly swelled neck and a sore throat on my son in 48 hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed, so much so that she could not walk about the house, she applied the Oil and in 24 hours was entirely cured."

Sold by all medicine dealers. 50 cents and \$1.00.

Trial bottles 25 cents.

Dr. A. S. Russell, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y. says: "Is wonderful success in all cases of Acute and Chronic Inflammation, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lamé Back, Dysentery, &c., makes the demand for it very great. Send me half a gross by express at once."

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.

NOTE—Electric—Selected and Electrized.

736-4 ins-alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, April 19, 1878.
APPLES, per bbl. \$3.00@3.50.
APPLES—Dried, 4@5.
BUCK FLOUR—\$4.00.
BEANS—1@1.00
BUTTER—@18
CORN—40@45c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c.
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.
DRESSED HOGS, \$3.75@4.00
EGGS—Command 8@9c.
HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—@5c.
HONEY—In cap. 20c@00.
HAMS—9@10c.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.
ONIONS—90c per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 24@25
PORK—In bbl.—\$11.00@11.50
POTATOES—18@20
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@2.00
TURKEYS—Live, 7c. @8c
WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.18.
" No. 1 — 1.15.
" Red — 1.15.
BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50.

I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies which I represent:

Imperial Northern Insurance Co.,
Liverpool, Capital, \$23,000,000.

Western Department Continental,
Capital, \$3,000,000.

Rhode Island,
Capital, \$1,000,000.

Traders', Chicago.
Capital, \$500,000.

Not only first-class, reliable companies, but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

M. L. Shutts.
729-740

FREEDMAN

BROS. & CO.

Are now prepared to offer an extraordinary large assortment of

NOVELTIES, STAPLES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

At Extremely Low Prices.

SILKS.

We offer this week 50 pieces Summer Silks all good styles and a very fair quality at 50c a yard. The same grade is held by importers at 60c. We offer our best at 75c and warrant it cheapest in the market.

We call particular attention to our Black Silk at \$1.50, the best value ever offered and but a small quantity left.

MILLINERY.

Our Millinery Department is now replete with all Spring Novelties. New Flowers, New Straw and Chip Hats, New Silks, New Trimmings, and at extremely low prices.

Cloaks and Suits.

In this Department we are offering special inducements, Silks and Cachemire Sacques and Fichues, Silk Stuff Suits, Wrappers, Children's Dresses and Cloaks. The most complete assortment in the State.

Gents' F'rnish'g Goods.

Having just opened a Gents' Furnishing Goods Department, we are offering great inducements in White and Colored Shirts, Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Fancy Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc. We sell a splendid 4-ply Collar for \$1.50 per doz. Sold elsewhere for \$2.50 per doz. Our 4-ply Cuff at 25 cents per pair, we guarantee equal to any sold in the city at 50 cents.

HOSIERY.

100 doz. Gents' English Half Hose at 25c, imposters' price.

100 doz. Ladies' Balbriggan extra long Hose at 25c.

We are making very strong efforts to do a large Hosiery trade, and consumers will find on our counters this season the largest assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery ever shown in Detroit.

GLOVES.

We offer our genuine Kid Glove at the following prices, and positively assert it the cheapest Glove ever offered.
2-buttons at \$1.00
3 " " 1.25
4 " " 1.50
6 " " 1.75

comprising only the latest shades.

We have owing to the above, reduced our \$1 Kid which has always had a good reputation, to 75c for 2-buttons, a glove unequalled in this city at the price.

We still continue to offer, in spite of a large advance, our celebrated 50c 2-button Kid in all desirable street and opera shades.

Housekeeping Goods.

We have now in stock by far the best assortment ever shown, comprising staples and novelties at surprising low prices.

10 pieces all linen Damask at 25c.
10 pieces splendid quality Bleached Damask at \$1, former price \$1.50.
25 pieces Glass Toweling at 15c, former price 25c.
100 pieces Russia Crash, 12½c, regular price 10c.
50 doz. Napkins at \$2, never before sold less than \$3.
50 Marselles Quilts at \$3, splendid quality.

Unlaundried Shirts.

Just received, 200 doz. Gents' Shirts at 75c, made of good Cotton and Linen perfect fitting and well made.

CARPETS!

Our Spring stock is being augmented every day, and we offer a large line of

BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
LINELEUMS.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Freedman Bros.
& Co.,
147, 149, 151
WOODWARD AVE.,
DETROIT.

FARMERS! FARMERS

J. H. Sampson

Has the celebrated

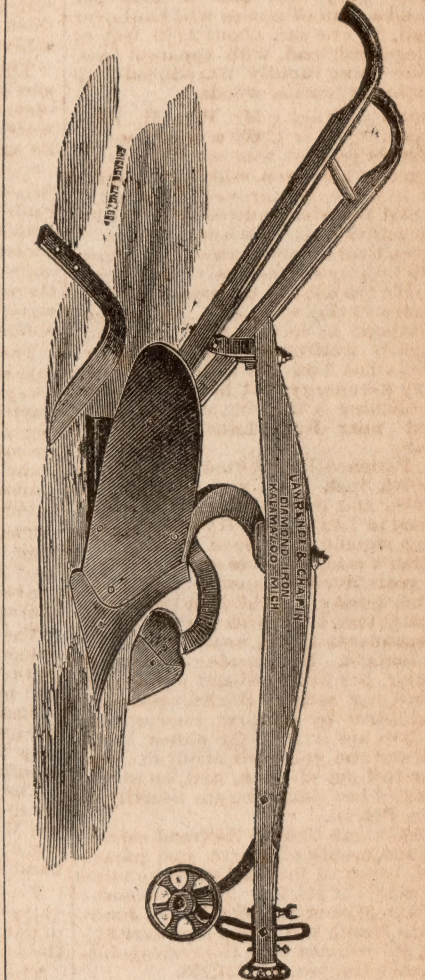
Diamond Iron Plow

AND

PATENT JOINTER,

WITH

WROUGHT IRON STANDARD.



It is Harder, Stronger, and more Durable Metal than any other Plow Castings in the market. Full line of SHOVELS,

SPADES,

FORKS,

HOES,

&c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and prices at

NO. 17, HURON STREET,

YPSILANTI, - MICH

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN

The Hon. William A. Howard left Michigan last week, to assume his duties as Governor of Dakota Territory.

R. H. Morrison, the alleged defaulting treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, was arraigned at Lansing, Wednesday. He asked for postponement of the examination till May 1, which was granted.

Wm. Norstrum, of Ludington, was missed from his home last Christmas, and nothing was heard from him until the 6th, when his body was found floating in the lake at that place.

Police Justice McBride, of Grand Rapids, has decided that a man may open his saloon on the night of election after the polls have closed, and that to do so is not in contravention of the statute shutting up saloons on election day.

The new fashioned pole railroads are being extensively used in the Wisconsin prairies. They cost \$150 to \$200 per mile, and a span of horses will haul over the road, on one car, about 2,000 feet of short logs each load, with apparent ease. They are being rapidly introduced into the Michigan lumber woods.

About a year ago a Mr. Wm. H. Pells purchased 10,000 or 12,000 acres of land in the western part of this county. Since that time he has been making arrangements to have it improved on a large scale, and in order to do so he disposes of it to actual settlers in small tracts of not more than 80 acres each, and binds them to improve at the rate of one-fifth a year. He has already disposed of nearly 1,500 acres in this way, and the settlers thus induced to locate in this country are rapidly putting in an appearance. Mr. Pells has laid out a town, and we hope by his energy that he will succeed in establishing a thriving colony. It is situated near Burt Lake.—*Cheboygan Tribune*

Mrs. Patience Banks died in Jackson on the 8th inst. She was at least 105 years old, and probably was 107. She was born in Lexington, Ky., and when a young woman she eloped with one of her father's colored slaves and for a number of years lived in Canada. She lived to see her great grandchildren leave sons and daughters, the fourth generation of her descendants living near Grosse Isle and in Canada. Her maiden name was Carpenter, her first husband was named Gray and her second Banks. She had eight children by her first husband, of whom five are living, the oldest being over 80 and the youngest about 45. She had her full set of teeth, and up to the morning of her death she ate heartily.—*Jackson Patriot*

The Michigan Central Railroad earned during the month of March just passed \$378,432, being an increase over the same month in 1877 of \$44,219. The gross earnings of the Michigan Central from January 1st to March 31st, this year, were \$1,624,445, an increase over the corresponding months last year of \$121,708.

Thirty-one counties of the State are reported to have chosen as Supervisors 264 Republicans, 200 Democrats, and 168 Nationals or Greenbackers. Last year the same counties elected 380 Republicans, 245 Democrats, and 20 Independents, mostly Greenbackers.

A fire at Bay City Thursday afternoon destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000. Eddy & Avery lost their entire lumber pile, amounting to 6,000,000 feet, and all their extensive docks. H. M. Bradley's north mill and planing mill are swept away, and also his entire docks and about 4,000,000 feet of lumber. Bradley's south mill and salt block were saved, although the fire swept completely around them. F. A. Bancroft's residence, on Water street, and also Mr. Stanton's residence adjoining, are swept away. The Universalist church, and Judge Miller's residence on Washington st. were completely destroyed. Two entire blocks of residences surrounded by Water and Saginaw streets, and running from Fifth to Tenth street are totally wrecked up. One entire block, surrounded by Eighth and Ninth and from Saginaw to Washington street is also entirely destroyed. Several residences in other parts of the city are destroyed. One drill house, cooper shop and several thousand barrels of salt were destroyed. Bradley lost a large quantity of salt, besides his office and other buildings. The large mill is out of danger. The estimated loss is \$200,000; the insurance is estimated to be at least \$100,000. One man was killed in the act of incendiary Mr. West's dwelling when the fire was at its height. He was secured and is now in jail.

A fire at Cadillac Wednesday night destroyed six stores and five dwellings. Total loss \$8,000 to \$9,000. Mrs. N. W. Blunt was burned to death. Her body has been found. One more body is reported to have been found.

William C. Teller, the absconding teller of the American National Bank of St. Louis, has been arrested at Montreal with nearly all his plunder. He will be brought back to Detroit for trial.

The great increase of passenger traffic on the Michigan Central Railroad has brought into service all the passenger cars owned by the company, and six elegant new cars have been added. These new cars have forty-two inch wheels, and contain all improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers.

The village of Ovid was suddenly aroused Thursday morning by the news that a man had been killed about one mile north of the village. Upon investigation it was found that Chas. Nitz, a German, and his two sons attacked a colored man of the name of Edward Thouston with a large bowie-knife and with shovels. Nitz plunged the knife three times into Thouston's abdomen, making terrible wounds. After getting him down upon the ground they hampered his head with the shovels and left him for dead. The quarrel was brought on by Nitz stopping Thouston in the road to talk over an old horse trade that was made years before. Thouston died of the wounds. Nitz and his two sons were arrested.

On Sunday last about noon the No. 1 or main shaft at the Osceola Mine, Calumet, caught fire and was soon one mass of flames. The upper part of the shaft house was used as a rock house having two of Blake's rock breakers in use. The engine house was attached to the shaft house and all were consumed as well as eight rock cars which were standing under the shaft house. There was an insurance of \$8,000 on the property. This fire will be a hard blow to the working population as it will throw about 200 people out of employment.

As the steamer Benton passed up the river at East Saginaw Friday afternoon, three boys in a fishing boat attempted to catch a tow, were drawn under the wheel, and two, Alfred Frickey and Frank Chappell, were drowned. The other, Alfred Elston, was saved, but badly injured.

D. W. Peabody's store, at Hanover, Jackson county, was burglarized \$300 worth Thursday morning. The thieves were traced to Grass Lake, where Deputy Sheriff McFarland arrested them, and about \$100 worth of clothing and notions were found with them. The officers are looking for more property, which was left in the woods by the thieves, who give the names of Charles Case and George Williams, and are now in jail.

Father Siebolt, a Catholic priest at Dorris, Allegan county, has been arrested for assault and battery on John Pitch. It appears that some complaint has been made of the priest pasturing his horse in the Catholic cemetery there, and Pitch was in the cemetery examining the damage done to the graves, when the priest with pistol and horsewhip drove him out of the enclosure.

The Flint paper mill was partially destroyed by fire Friday evening. Insured.

Dr. N. W. Blount, of Cadillac, died Friday, from the effects of the late fire.

John Deloy, of Fort Gratiot, has been arrested by the United States Marshal for selling whisky on a beer license.

Thos. O'Neill, president of the State Firemen's Association, has called the fourth annual meeting at Jackson, May 1st.

On the 10th Mrs. Gilbert Clizbe, of Quincy, in a fit of insanity, murdered her infant child nine months old.

John Kapp, a school teacher at Pavilion, Kalamazoo county, has been fined \$25 for unreasonably punishing a scholar.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium, a new and extensive medical institution, was opened on the 10th. About 600 people were present. It is very complete in all its appointments.

Thirty-one counties have sent in to the Secretary of State the official returns of their votes upon the two proposed constitutional amendments. These counties include more than half the voters, and show 3,713 majority against the Supreme Court clerkship amendment, and 11,029 against the stockholders' incorporation amendment.

The graduating class of the State Normal School have asked the faculty to do away with the oratorical exercises which have always been given since the founding of the institution. Instead of speaking themselves, they desire an address by some eminent orator of the State. It is probable that their petition will be complied with.

The townships of Greenbush and Bingham, Clinton county, voted between \$5,000 and \$6,000 at the late spring election to gravel and improve the mainly traveled thoroughfares within their borders.

The Michigan Military Academy re-opened with an increase of cadets since last term, and Maj. Rogers has been notified by the United States Ordnance Department that field pieces, mortars and equipments are on their way to the academy for the use of the school in field practice.

The jury have disagreed in the Berrien Circuit in the case of Dorinda Weaver vs. the Michigan Central Railroad, she claiming damages for the killing of her husband at Buchanan.

From November 1 to April 1 Coldwater shipped 1,275 barrels, or 242,250 pounds of poultry, worth there \$21,802. And for the same time 43,802 dozen eggs.

The co-operative Grange store at St. Johns has collapsed.

Paw Paw is going to organize an "Honest Money League" on the 17th.

John Stahl, of Battle Creek, were complained of by a mother for selling liquor to her son, and paid a \$25 assessment.

A logging railway is in course of construction from Woodville, on the line of the Muskegon and Big Rapids Railroad, to Meosota, a distance of nine miles. It is calculated to tap a pine country that will furnish 300,000,000 feet of pine logs.

The Ann Arbor Argus says of the University hospital: "There were treated there for six months ending March 26, 430 cases, of which number, 4 died, 3 were discharged incurable and all others were cured or are still under treatment. There were surgical cases, 168; medical cases 140; diseases peculiar to women, 17; 125 important operations were performed, of which 64 were on the eye, 23 of which were for cataract. These 23 patients came to the hospital blind, and can now, with one exception, all see to read newspapers. That one is still under treatment. There were 58 surgical operations performed, many of which have been of a most dangerous and important character. The patients have come from all parts of the State.

The Bay City Tribune gives fuller particulars of the shooting near Caro: It seems that three men broke into a house at Forestville, Sanilac county, and ransacked every box and parcel of goods, packing in bags a large quantity, which was taken to the woods and secreted. They next stole a span of horses and a wagon, with which the stolen goods were run off. Pursuit was at once made and the property was finally recaptured, the thieves being obliged to abandon it, so closely were they pressed by the officers after leaving their stolen property, one of the men seems to have deserted the others or taken a different direction to escape, while the remaining two were followed to the vicinity of Caro, where one of them was shot by Deputy Sheriff Cummings, as heretofore stated. The body of the dead thief was found to be covered with scars, showing the effects of knife cuts and bullet wounds; the forefinger of the right hand was gone, and the second finger on the same hand was off at the first joint. All efforts to identify him have thus far proved unavailing. Both men were armed with navy revolvers and large knives. Officers are still after the other man.

The Michigan Central Railway has bought 40 tons of steel rails, and will re-lay the Grand River Valley division and five miles of the Air Line, making the latter all steel.

Railroad building is reviving in Michigan, several new routes and extensions being in contemplation the coming summer.

Representative C. C. Ellsworth, who is at home on a visit, was assaulted Monday by J. J. Shearer, at Greenville, against whom Ellsworth is counsel, in a suit at law. Shearer laid in wait for Mr. Ellsworth and before he was aware struck him upon the forehead with the butt of a heavy whip, fracturing the outer part of the skull.

All supervisors are to ascertain, during the present year, the amount of grain raised in their townships in 1877, in order to get the total amount of the crop for that year.

The Holly Water Works were put to a severe test at the recent Bay City fire and stood it splendidly.

Ann Arbor claims to have five men whose aggregate weight is 1,210 pounds, and having challenged any other town to make a bigger showing, Coldwater responds by naming five men who weigh from 258 to 296 pounds, footing up 1,355 pounds. Next.

Miss Edith Morgan, the daughter of the keeper of the life-saving station at Grand Point Au Sabie, volunteered to bear a hand in the life saving crew when they were a man short, and rendered good service. The treasury department will formally recognize her services.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company crossed 18,070 cars at Port Huron during March.

The Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad is three miles in Washtenaw county, and 10 miles from Ann Arbor.

Three construction trains are now working on the C. & L. H. R. R. between Port Huron and Battle Creek, putting the road in first-class condition.

Walter Bradshaw, a stock buyer at Lansing, when proceeding home Monday night, at about 10 o'clock, encountered two highwaymen near the Michigan Southern Railway depot, who knocked him down and relieved him of his pocketbook containing \$1,750. No clue to the robbers.

Senator Christiancy has arrived home for a few days' rest.

Latest Michigan Patents:—Devices for Splicing Carriage Shafts—S. H. Raymond, Grand Rapids.

Scythe Fastening—C. T. Beebe, Jackson.

Car Brakes—J. V. Ericson, Escanaba. Harrows—D. C. Reed, Kalamazoo.

Thill Couplings—L. E. Thayer, Lansing.

Gates—Karl E. Rudd, Cassopolis.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union Mills Company of Fall River, Mass., have lost \$480,000 by the defection of their treasurer, S. Angier Chase.

The first installment of silver certificates, amounting to \$40,000, has been delivered from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the United States Treasurer. They will be shipped to New York where there is a demand for \$8,000,000 silver certificates of various denominations.

A dispatch dated the 10th says: There are great storms on the Dakota. Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad of snow, wind and rain. Cuts are drifted full, and trains delayed half a day. Telegraph lines are down and news is scarce. This is the first interruption to travel on the road this winter. The storm is moving south.

Fires: At Dayton, Ky., \$20,000; at Bellevue, Ohio, \$46,000; at Urbana, Ill., \$25,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury and members of the last syndicate have entered into an agreement for the sale for redemption purposes of \$50,000,000 United States four and a half per cent. fifteen-year bonds, at par and accrued interest and one and a half per cent. premium. The proceeds of \$10,000,000 to be subscribed immediately, and \$5,000,000 per month during the balance of the year.

There has been another robbery on the Texas Pacific Road, at Mesquite Station, thirteen miles east of Dallas, at ten o'clock Wednesday night. When the train stopped at the depot the engineer and fireman were taken from the engine and placed under a guard. The express messenger and the mail carrier were taken to the depot, and the robbers saturated it with coal oil, set fire to it and forced them out. The express and mail were then plundered. Conductor Alford and two robbers were wounded. The plundering party numbered fifteen or twenty. The passengers were not molested.

Wm. M. Tweed died in Ludlow street jail at precisely 12 o'clock Friday. A coroner's inquest was held. Dr. Carnochan testified that the death was caused by pericarditis, or inflammation of the membranes around the heart, pneumonia, bronchitis, and a chronic disease of the kidneys. He added, although this was not included in the deposition, that death was also caused by the moral shock produced by the constant excitement under which Tweed had been laboring. The body will be removed from the jail to the house of Tweed's son-in-law for burial.

A tornado struck Cottonwood station, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday. The Cottonwood hotel and several buildings were blown down. Mrs. Miller was killed and 16 persons badly hurt. At Jacob's Creek, Mrs. Boge had her leg broken. At Phenix Creek, Edward Davies's youngest child, Mrs. Osborn, living on the prairie, had two children killed. Mrs. Kate Ross, living on Dry Creek, was seriously, perhaps fatally hurt. The storm reached Emporia at about half-past four o'clock. Sodon's mills were badly damaged, and the roof of the Normal school injured; but little damage was done in the center of the city. Ten loaded cars were blown from the track at Cottonwood station.

Reports of the national banks to the Controller of the Currency of March 15 have just been compiled, and show that the banks held that day \$54,528,200 of specie, which is a larger amount than ever before reported by the national banks since the organization of the system. Of this amount \$4,348,900 was in silver coin, \$7,307,000 in gold coin and \$42,872,300 in gold treasury notes.

All the strong banks are beginning to pay out gold in redemption of their bills.

Switzerland and Greece have accepted the proposal of the United States to participate in the International Congress to fix the relative values of gold and silver.

French engineers are surveying the Isthmus of Darien for ship canal with encouraging prospects.

The International Sunday school convention at Atlanta, Ga., this week had about 550 delegates, representing Canada, Europe, and 33 States and Territories.

McDonnell, author of the cut throat Mollie Maguires, has been found guilty of the murder of George K. Smith at Mauch Chunk in 1862, and will be hung.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white, \$5 50@5 75
Medium, 5 00@5 50
Low grades, 3 50@4 25
Wheat—Extra white, 1 25@1 29
No. 1 white, 1 26@1 26 1/2
Amber, 1 23@1 23 1/2

Corn—40@42c per bush.
Oats—23@24 1/2
Barley—\$1 05@1 40 per hd. lbs.

Rye—56@57c per bush.
Apples—\$5 50@6 00 per bbl.
Beans—Unpickled, \$ 80@1 10 per bush.
Picked \$1 30@1 45.

Butter—Prime quality, 21@22c. Medium 12@15c; poor quality 8@10 cts.

Cheese—12@13c per lb.
Dressed Hogs—\$3 50@3 75 per cwt.
Eggs—Fresh 8@9 cts.

Hay—\$11 50@12 00 per ton.
Hides—Green 14@16c; cured, 7@7 1/2; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@12c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11; cured calf 11@12; sheep skins, 75@1 c.

Honey—15 to 17c.
Maple Sugar—10@12c per lb.

Potatoes—Early Rose 25@27; Peach-blows, 25
Provisions—Mess Pork \$10 00; Clear Pork, \$11 75@13 00; Lard 7 1/2@8c; smoked hams, 8c; Shoulders 5 1/2c. Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 50 per bbl.

Salt—Saginaw, \$1 15 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 20@21.

Seeds—Timothy, \$1 40@1 45 per bush.; Clover, \$3 50 per bush.

Wood—\$2 75@3 00 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.
Best grades, per cwt., \$4 00@4 20
Medium grades, \$3 50@4 00
Light and poor stock, \$2 75@3 00

Hogs—\$4 40@5 60 per cwt.
Sheep—\$4 85@5 40 per cwt.

Wonderful Times

The Russian Bear, after devouring the European Turkey, retires to the fiefs of the Baltic for a summer's recreation, while the English Kitten jumps for the feathers that Bismarck blows about at will.

The SILVER DOLLAR, so dreaded by many, is being bowled upon the country. And to see how it knocks things down you should go to Frank Smith's Emporium and get the new prices for Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Picture Frames, Baby Carriages, and the thousand other articles with which the Emporium is filled. Minor things have happened in these WONDERFUL TIMES that are spoken of for a day and are forgotten. But these will go down in history. There are few things that come so near the heart, and none other so near the pocket as a decline in prices. Please call at the Emporium and be posted in regard to these

Wonderful Times

To Our Patrons,

And all others interested in buying
**LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, SASH,
DOORS, BLINDS,
MOLDINGS, &c.**

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,
January 1st, 1878, and
Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books
No more expense collecting!
No more poor accounts!

**BUYING FOR CASH,
AND
SELLING FOR CASH,**
Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Dr. Hall's Health Institute,

ArCADE BLOCK, Ypsilanti.
Baths—Steam, Electrical and of Air.
Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

HEALTH LIFT and LIGHT GYMNASIUMS.
A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality. **Office Hours—7 to 12 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 in the evening.** 724

Messrs. Deubel

FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

Book and Job Printing,

SUCH AS
BUSINESS CARDS,
NOTE AND LETTER HEADS,
DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS,
BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS,
POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS,
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

CHRONIC

Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books, "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense," nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. Foor, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price, by mail, \$2.50 for the Standard edition, or \$1.50 for the Popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents, tables free. Agents wanted. HURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 8th St., N. Y. 718-719

is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have men who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Terms and \$5.00 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 697-1 year.

THE MILWAUKEE

MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Established 1857 and Chartered by the State Legislature for the improved treatment of all Private and Chronic Diseases mentioned in this card. Just published, "THE SILENT FRIEND!" A confidential Adviser for the young and middle aged of both sexes on all Diseases of a Private Nature, arising from Early Abuse or Infection, Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Manhood, and the best means of cure; with valuable advice to the Married and those contemplating Marriage, including a treatise on Female Diseases, and Chronic Affections of the Throat, Lungs and Skin, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupure, Piles, Fistulae, etc. It contains 250 large pages and numerous engravings, mailed under seal on receipt of 50 cts. The SILENT FRIEND, at the above address, and the principles of medical practice in their treatment. Price 10 cts. Address, Attending Physician.

No. 435 Water st., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for GONORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHOEA, IMPOTENCY, and ALL diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Manhood, etc. Before Taking of REMEDY, UN-After Taking. TUBE, PAIN IN THE BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PRE-MATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which are ruled away by deviating from the path of nature and over-indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at 1¢ per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

By Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and by all druggists everywhere. 727-729

\$300 Reward.

To the Sick and Afflicted.

DR. C. C.

LASURE

From San Francisco, Cal., will be at the

Follett House, Ypsilanti.

On the 8th of Each and Every Month.

Persons afflicted with any disease which is pronounced incurable, or from which they get no relief from their physician, should not fail to consult DR. LASURE, as he has, and does permanently cure where others have failed, especially in cases of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

Note this: I will forfeit \$300 in any case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Derbyshire Neck, Tape Worm, or Cancer, which I cannot permanently cure, the patient to be the judge. All private diseases successfully treated.

Numbness, Colic, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Headache, Sore Throat, and Deafness will be cured quickly and effectually. In short, I propose to dissipate more aches and pains than can be accomplished by any or all physicians in the same space of time. This is no boast, I only ask a trial to make good my assertions.

Consultation, FREE. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Remember I remain only one day in each month, therefore, punctuality is important both to the doctor and patient.

The medicines used by me, in all blood impurities, are the result of long and patient investigation, and are selected and compounded under my own supervision. The material is selected mainly from the remarkable botanical vegetable of California.

Dr. C. C. Lasure.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Mc & Mc,

The live Furniture Boys,

Are on hand this Spring with an

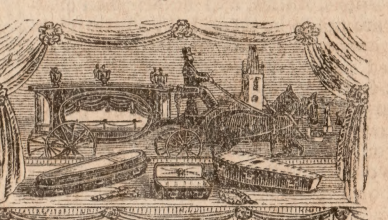
IMMENSE STOCK

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731

Mine Katrine.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LEEDIE YAWCOB STRAUSS."

You wouldn't drink mine frau,
You wouldn't look at her hair,
Where dere wrinkles on her brow
Long hat been;
Vas der fräulein blump and fair,
Mit der watz, fäxen hair,
Who didd voice mine heart enshare;
Mine Katrine.
Der dime seems shord to me
Since ve game across der sea,
To der goundry off der free
Yed neder seen;
Und ve hear der people say
Jare vas vork und blendy bay,
So I shantid right away
Mit Katrine.
Oh, der shoy dot filled mine house
Ven dot good old Toeter Kraus
Brought us "Leedie Yawcob Strauss,"
Shveet und clean;
Yhy, I don't pue alonge eyde
Vhen I look, now, mit surprise,
On dot feller, shust der size
Of Katrine!
Den "dot leedie babe off mine,"
He vas grown so tall und fine—
Shust so straid as any pine
You efer seen;
Und der beoples all agree
Sach die poy, der neder see,
(Dey looks much more like me
As Katrine.)
Vell, ve haf our crieght und shoy,
Und dhere's der neder see, der shoy;
But I mine does leedie poy
Dot used to be;
Und der tears vill somedimes start,
Und I feels sick at heart,
So I shantid I soon part
From Katrine.
Old! Time vill soon pe here
Mit dot sickle und his spear,
Und vill visper in mine ear
Mit sober mein:
"You must come alonge eyde
For it vas der Lord's decree,
Und von day does poy you'll see
Und Katrine!"
—Charles F. Adams, in the Detroit Free Press.

Bessie and Deacon Fox.

HOW TO MAKE A NICE APOLOGY.

[Edith Heywood, in Christian Union.]

"Please, sir, give me a ride,"
Deacon Fox stopped his horse and
peered round the side of his old buggy.
On the road stood a little girl, the top
of her head about even with the wheel
of the deacon's carriage, and by her
side was a big basket much too heavy
for her little arms.
"What's all this, what's all this?"
cried the deacon, sharply. "What are
you stopping me on the road for? eh?"
"I thought perhaps you would give
me a ride," said the little girl, looking
rather frightened. "We are both go-
ing the same way, and my basket is
awful heavy; just lift it and see."
The deacon stared.
"May I get in?" she continued,
scrambling up, basket and all, and
taking the empty seat beside him.
And never a word did the deacon
say, but he gave old Dobbin, who had
been placidly switching the flies off his
tail, such a sharp touch of the whip
that away they went rattling along the
road, and almost bouncing out of the
carriage. Then the deacon turned and
looked at his little companion, begin-
ning with the pink sun-bonnet and
confiding blue eyes, and ending
with the little old lady's boots that
were resting on the lid of the basket.
"Hum!" said the deacon, "are you
one of the school children?"
"Yes," said blue eyes, looking up.
"I am Bessie Bly. Don't you remem-
ber I missed in the multiplication
table when you examined us? But I
knew it; it was only because you hur-
ried me so."
"Well, well, well," said the deacon
to himself, "things have come to a
pretty pass," and he shook his head
sadly. "I wonder what this genera-
tion will be up to next."
You see the deacon had no little girls
or boys of his own, and the school
children generally crossed the road
when they saw him coming, for they
all felt an awesome dread of Mr. Fox. It
was he who examined them at the end
of school. It was he who punished
the naughty boys, and reprimanded
the naughty girls; and it was he who
always asked them terrible questions
when he came to call upon their mam-
mas. So it was a strange sight to see
the old deacon, with his keen eyes
twinkling beneath his bushy eyebrows
and his stern, hard face, driving, in
his old buggy, with one of the school
children and a market basket by his
side. They drove along some little
distance in silence, and then the deacon
felt his sleeve pulled by gentle and
rather timid fingers. He looked down
and two large blue eyes met his.
"Are you cross?" said Bessie, "cos
I asked for a ride?"
"Tut, tut, child," said the deacon.
"Then, if you aint, why don't you
talk to me," continued Bessie, "and
ask me who discovered America? You
always ask us that."
"Then it is to be hoped you know
by this time," said the deacon. "Do
you go to Sunday-school, child?"
"Oh, yes," said Bessie, folding her
hands and crossing her thumbs as
though she were about to repeat a
lesson.
"What do you learn there?" asked
the deacon.
"I learn 'to do unto others as I would
they should do unto me,'" replied Bes-
sie glibly, "and to love my neighbor
as myself."
"So you learn all that," said the
deacon. "Well that is something;
and who is your neighbor? Does
he go blackberrying with you?"
"Oh, yes," said Bessie, laughing,
"but then he is my real next door
neighbor, you know. It don't mean
that I am to love him, for, of course
I should do that, but it means I am
to love everybody. Even you."
"Well," said the deacon, looking
down at her, "how are you going to
manage about that?"
"Why, I must love you of course,"
replied Bessie. "Do you mind very
much?"
"We must do as the Sunday-school
says," replied the deacon, and then he
laughed, though what there was to
laugh at Bessie couldn't for the life of
her think.
On they went, old Dobbin, Bessie,
and the deacon, now up hill and now
down, till they came to a tiny cottage
standing under the shadow of a big
house.
"Here's where I live," said Bessie,
briskly, "and there's where you live.
Isn't it convenient?" and she kissed
her hand to the deacon and skipped
down. He handed her the basket, and
Bessie opening the gate and calling
out "Good bye!" walked up the little
path that led to the cottage door.
On the step sat a boy, a little bigger
than Bessie, whistling to himself.
"Turn around," he said to her as she
drew near, "I want to look at your
wings."

"Wings?" repeated Bessie, her eyes
wide with amazement.
"Yes, wings. Haven't you been
riding with the deacon? I expected
no less."
"I have had a very pleasant ride,"
said Bessie with dignity, and she pass-
ed by her brother and entered the
house.
"Well, Bessie," said her mother,
who, teakettle in hand, was busy mak-
ing the tea, "I am glad to see you
back. I have been thinking of you
all the afternoon, walking so far with
that heavy basket; sit down child and
rest."
But before Bessie could answer Aunt
Jemima rushed in with cap-strings
flying. She had been sitting in the
window, and saw the buggy drive up.
"Sakes alive! sister," she cried,
"Bessie's been driving with the deacon,
and he handed her the basket
with his own hands."
"With the deacon?" repeated Mrs.
Bly. "Well, Bessie, what an honor!
I hope you thanked him prettily.
What e'er made him think of invit-
ing you?"
"He didn't," said Bessie, untying
her bonnet and sitting down; "I in-
vited him." Mrs. Bly let the tea-ket-
tle almost drop. Aunt Jemima held
up her hands and sank speechless into
a chair, and Jack standing in the door-
way gave vent to a whistle as shrill as
a small locomotive.
Bessie started from one to the other,
"What's the matter?" she said.
"Well!" cried Aunt Jemima, as
soon as she had breath enough to speak,
"if you're not the forwardest child I
ever saw! Asking the deacon, as per
you please, to give you a ride, as if
you didn't know he was the richest
man in town, and didn't see him
every blessed Sunday passing the
place!"
"I'm astonished at you, Bessie,"
said her mother reproachfully. "It
will be all over town, next, and what
the neighbors will say of you I'm sure
I can't think."
"If she were my child she should go
to bed without any supper," continued
Aunt Jemima.
"Why do you act so?" said her
mother, "Any one would imagine to
see you, you hadn't any bringing up.
Now, Bessie, eat this piece of bread
and go to bed."
But Bessie couldn't eat. She was
very unhappy, and all she could say
was, "I had a very pleasant ride,
mamma."
As this didn't mend matters she
picked up her bonnet and went up-
stairs. After she had been in bed a
few minutes, Jack came in and sat
down. The sun was just sinking, and
the sky, which the children could see
through the open window, was streaked
with red and gold.
"What made you do it, Bess?" said
Jack, who was whistling softly, and
looking first at the little face on the
pillow and then at the bright sky be-
yond.
"Do what Jack?"
"Why, ask for a ride."
Bessie raised herself upon her elbow
and looked anxiously into her brother's
face. "Was it very awful?" she asked.
"Aunt Jemima thinks it was," said
Jack.
"It's very queer," said Bessie; "I
don't think any little girl would have
been afraid to ask father for a ride
when he was alive, and all grown peo-
ple are alike."
"Oh, no," said Jack, sagely; "not
at all. That would have been very
different. Why, the deacon's worth
thousands of dollars, and father wasn't
worth anything at all."
"He was, too," said Bessie, sharply.
"He was worth ten deacons, fifty dea-
cons, a hundred deacons—so there,
Jack Bly!" and Bessie turned her face
to the wall and wouldn't say another
word.
The next morning, when she opened
her eyes, they fell upon her mother's
face bending over her. "Get up, Bes-
sie," said Mrs. Bly, "and dress care-
fully. I have something for you to do
this morning."
Bessie had forgotten all about the
night before, and, skipping out of bed,
proceeded to dress and go down stairs
in the best of spirits.
"Bessie!" said her mother, as she en-
tered the kitchen, "you cause me a
great deal of anxiety. I have been
thinking of your behavior of yesterday,
and have made up my mind that you
must go up to the deacon's and apolo-
gize."
"What's that, mother?" asked Bes-
sie, frightened out of her wits.
"That means to ask his pardon for
your rudeness of yesterday. You must
say you regret your behavior very
much, and will never do so again; and
now you have finished your breakfast
go right along, and be sure you speak
prettily."
Bessie put on her bonnet and started
toward the big house at the top of the
hill. She was a good deal frightened,
for "apologizing" seemed to her an
awful thing to do, and the deacon
much more formidable than the day
before. Nevertheless, her mother had
told her to go, and she did not stop
until she pulled the bell at the deacon's
door. The old housekeeper appeared
in answer to her ring and demanded
what she wanted.
"I want to see the deacon," said Bes-
sie, timidly.
"He is at his breakfast," said the old
lady, eying Bessie somewhat suspi-
ciously.
"Never mind," said Bessie, "I'll go
right in; it is very particular."
So the old lady opened the dining-
room door, and Bessie walked in. She
had never been in such a big room be-
fore in her life, and there, at one end
of a large table, with his breakfast be-
fore him, sat the deacon all alone.
"Good morning," said Bessie, stand-
ing timidly in the doorway, with her
bonnet in her hand. "I have come to
see you."
The deacon looked up greatly sur-
prised, and then he laughed as he had
laughed the day before, a short, queer
laugh.
"Does the Sunday-school tell you to
do this too?" he asked.
"No," said Bessie, thinking how she
should bring in her "apologize."
"Well, come in, child, come in," he
said impatiently, "and sit down."
Bessie came in, and taking one of
the big chairs opposite the deacon
watched him fill a plate with all sorts
of good things.
"Do you eat your dinner as well as
your breakfast all alone?" she asked
at last. Haven't you any little girls
or boys—not one?"
"Not one."
"If I had known that," she went

on, looking at him wistfully, "I would
have brought my breakfast in a pail
and eaten it with you."
"Suppose you try this," said the
deacon, handing her the plate he had
filled.
Bessie wasn't hungry, but she
thought it would be impolite to refuse,
so she took it; and she and the deacon
ate their breakfast together, she at
the head of the table, and he at the
foot.
"I am very sorry you are all alone,"
began Bessie after a moment's silence.
"Wouldn't you like a little girl like
me?"
"And what good do little girls like
you do?" asked the deacon.
"Oh! none at all," said Bessie, "only
if you had one she could love you
lots."
"So she could," said the deacon,
with something of a sigh, and after
that he let Bessie do all the talking
until the old housekeeper came to the
door and said the horse was waiting at
the gate. Then what do you suppose
the deacon said? Nothing less than
this: "Well, Bessie, how would you
like to take another ride with me?"
"Oh, I'd like it lots," said Bessie,
jumping up and clapping her hands.
"And this time you invite me, I don't
invite you."
"Certainly," said the deacon, "I
invite you," and out they went, and
Bessie scrambled up once more into
the old buggy.
They had a merry ride home, for the
deacon's hat blew off, and he had to
chase it along the road. Bessie laughed
till the tears rolled down her cheeks,
and even the deacon smiled when he
was once more seated at her side.
When they drove up to the door of
the cottage Mrs. Bly met them.
She thanked the deacon for bringing
Bessie home, and then turning to her
little girl, who had jumped down after
giving the deacon a kiss, for thanks,
asked if she had apologized prettily.
"There," said Bessie, "I thought I
had forgotten something."
"You don't mean to say that you for-
got to tell him what you went up
there for?" cried her mother. "Why,
Bessie, what could he have thought of
you?"
"I'm sorry, mamma," said Bessie,
sorrowfully, "but never mind, I will
go up again to-morrow; I like to apolo-
gize."
That Bessie did not do, but, wonder-
ful to relate, the deacon came to see
her. In fact, she and the deacon be-
came such friends that the neighbors
ceased to wonder at seeing "cross old
Mr. Fox" driving about with one of
the school children seated by his side.
Only Aunt Jemima could not forget
Bessie's first ride, and would always
shake her head when she saw them to-
gether and say, "Well, well! To think
it should have all turned out so beau-
tifully."

Habits of Bees.

Nature affords but few more deci-
sive evidences of the wisdom and ben-
evolence of the Creator, than may be
observed in the labor of bees. An ob-
server will scarcely know which most
to admire, the wonderful manner in
which these insects are adapted to their
circumstances, or the industry, loyalty
and sagacity which prevail among them.
One of the most wonderful of the
various employments of bees is the
ventilation of their abode. When you
consider the number contained in a
hive, the closeness of the atmosphere,
and the small hole at which the air
principally enters, you will readily
conceive how soon it must be rendered
unfit for respiration. What would
you say should I tell you that the bees
in such a case have recourse to the
same instrument which ladies use to
cool themselves when a room is over-
heated? Yet it is strictly the case.
The little creatures unite their wings,
so as to form a very proper sort of fan,
and move them so rapidly that they
can hardly be seen. When they are
engaged in ventilating their hive, the
bees, by means of their feet and claws,
attach themselves as firmly as possible
to the place they stand on. When
one retires, another occupies its place,
so that, in a hive well peopled, there
is never any interruption of the hum-
ming sound occasioned by this action.
When the bees begin to work in
their hives, they divide themselves
into four companies: one company
roves the fields in search of materials;
another employs itself in laying out
the bottom and partitions of their
cells; a third is employed in smooth-
ing the walls, and the fourth company
brings food for the rest, or relieves
those who return of their respective
burdens. But they are not kept con-
stantly to one employment; they often
change the tasks assigned to them—
those that have been at work being
permitted to go abroad, and those that
have been in the fields already take
their places.
They seem even to have signs by
which they understand each other, for
when any of them want food, they
bend down their trunk to the bee from
whom it is expected, which then opens
its honey bag, letting some drops fall
into the other's mouth, which is at
the time open to receive it. Their dili-
gence and labor are so great that, in a
day's time, they are able to make cells
which lie upon each other numerous
enough to contain three thousand bees.
In the plan and formation of these
cells they discover a most wonderful
sagacity.
The danger of being stung by bees,
may be, in a great measure, prevented
by a quiet, composed behavior when-
ever in their neighborhood. A thous-
and bees will fly and buzz about a per-
son without hurting him, if he stands
perfectly still and forbears disturbing
them, even when near the face. It is
said that one may be in perfect safety
in the midst of myriads of bees, if he
is careful to keep his mouth shut and
breathe gently through his nostrils
only—the human breath, it would
seem, is particularly offensive to their
delicate organs.
But there is one silly practice to
which, I am sorry to say, bees are
quite as much addicted as certain
weak-minded mortals, and that is the
practice of quarreling. On a fine
summer's day, when the day is beau-
tiful and the sun warm, duels may
often be seen to take place between
two inhabitants of the same hive.
Sometimes the quarrel appears to have
begun within, and the combatants
may be seen coming out of the gates
eager "for blows." In some cases a
bee, peaceably settled on the outside

of the hive, is rudely jostled by an-
other, and then the attack commences,
each endeavoring to obtain the most
advantageous position. They turn,
dance about, throttle each other, and
such is their bitter earnestness, that a
person can come very close to them
without distracting their attention.
After rolling about in the dirt, the
victor watches the time when the en-
emy uncovers its body, thrusts in its
sting, and the next instant its antag-
onist stretches out its quivering wings
and expires. Sometimes the enemy is
killed in the hive; then the victor
always carries the corpse out and
leaves it. These combats are strictly
duels, not more than two being con-
cerned in them.
I once read this anecdote, given as
true, and related by a dealer in bees:
"Early in the morning he noticed
hostile demonstrations between a
swarm of bees from one side of his
house against another swarm from the
other side. He encased himself in
leather for protection, and watched
them closely. Early in the forenoon
a battle was waged between the
swarms. They flew towards each other,
mingling together, and fighting
desperately. The ground was fairly
black with their dead. At the end of
several hours' fighting, both swarms
drew off, as if by mutual consent, but
he noticed that both kept their cells
guarded; at length this ceased, and all
became quiet again."
I have only room for one more inci-
dent: "In 1525 a mob of peasants at-
tempted to pillage the house of a gen-
tleman in Germany, who, having in
vain tried to prevent them, ordered
his servants to bring his bee-hives and
throw them into the midst of the an-
gry multitude. The effect fully an-
swered his expectations; the peasants
were immediately put to flight, and
happy were they who escaped un-
stung."—N. Y. Observer.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Rainbow.

BY M. E. WINSLOW.

Towards the close of one summer
afternoon, a group of children stood
looking out very disconsolately at the
falling rain. Down it came, drop,
drop, into the little pools collected in
all the depressions of the path, splash-
ing the dragged logs of the chickens
as they stalked about, and making the
weeds grow and the flowers blossom.
But the children did not think of that.
They only felt that the day had been
very long, that there was not much to
do indoors in summer, and that, some-
how, it was very hard that it should
have rained that very day, of all others,
when they had expected to have a
picnic at Black Rock.
"It never rained so hard nor so long
before," said Hulda, with the readi-
ness of a child, and, indeed, of some
older people, to feel that life is bounded
by the present hour.
"Do you really think so?" said Aunt
 Eunice, who, having exhausted her
inventive powers, and almost her pa-
tience, in her efforts to amuse her lit-
tle party of visitors with games, paper
dolls, sand gardens, pictures and
stories, had found the day nearly as
long as they; "do you really think so?
I have heard of a longer rain than this,
and so have you." And then she took
out grandfather's old Bible, and showed
them a picture over one hundred years
old, of the ark, telling again in her
own fresh language the ever-wonder-
ful story of the Flood.
"Did God make a rainbow for the
first time then?" said one of the chil-
dren.
"I think not. It must have existed
as long as light did, and you know God
said, 'Let there be light,' in the very
beginning of the Creation. I think
he called attention to it as something
with which men were already familiar,
which was always sure to come under
certain conditions, after a storm, and
which was exactly adapted to symbol-
ize his mercy and truth in all coming
time."
"What is symbolize?"
But just then somebody looked up
and said: "Why, Auntie, there's a
rainbow now—two of them—just come
and see!" which exclamation broke
up the story party; the restless lit-
tle feet hurried to the window, and soon
a group of bright little heads reflected
back the beautiful colors of the rain-
bow, just as it reflected the light of the
sun.
"Did God take a brush and paint it
so quick?" said little Jack, while the
older children laughed.
"Oh, no; a rainbow is a scientific ob-
ject. It is a great many reflections of
the sun. Each drop of falling rain
forms, with the black cloud behind it,
a mirror, just like a looking-glass with
quicksilver behind it, you know, and
when the sun is going to set or rise, if
the clouds clear away round it, while
the rain is still falling in the opposite
quarter, its beams strike these little
looking-glasses and are reflected back
to your eyes if you happen to stand in
the right position between the two."
"But the sun is not pink and red and
blue and green, what makes its reflec-
tion so? If I look in the glass I see a
girl just my own color."
"Yes; but the rays of light have to
pass through the rain-drops, which are
round balls, and that gives them the
property of bending the rays before
they are reflected. Now, philosophers
have discovered that light is composed
of seven colors—red, orange, yellow,
green, blue, indigo and violet—and all
these colors don't bend or refract
alike: red bends least and blue most,
consequently when the sun's rays fall
upon several drops of water, the up-
per one will reflect all the red color to
your eye, the lower one will reflect the
blue, and all the others the intermedi-
ate colors."
"What becomes of all the other col-
ors in each drop?" asked one bright-
eyed listener.
"They are bent either too high or
too low to reach your eye, and so you
don't see them; but as you see all the
rays at once it seems to you like a
broad arch of seven colors, shading
from dark red to light blue."
"Why is it an arch?"
"Because the sun is round, throwing
out its rays to equal distances all
round, and you stand just in the cen-
tre. It would be a circle but for the
ground under your feet, and the trees
and hills which bound the horizon."
"I see two rainbows," said Annie.
"Yes, there are often two and some-
times three, just as if you put two mir-
rors opposite to each other there will

be two and sometimes several reflec-
tions of the same object placed between
them, and, as in that case the second
reflection is reversed, so in this the
outside rainbow has all its colors re-
versed, the blue being at the top and
the red at the bottom."
"Somebody said that we don't all
see the same rainbow; is that true?"
"Yes, only one eye can possibly be
at the same time in exactly the same
position between the same raindrop
and the sun, so it is really a different
rainbow which each one sees, and if
you are selfish enough to want to have
something which no one else can
share, you may each truly say, 'My
rainbow.'"
"I suppose I couldn't find the end
of the rainbow if I were to run ever
so fast to that hill where it seems to
rest," said Tommy; "but I have
heard boys say that they thought they
could."
"No, indeed, it would look just as
far off as it does from here, even if we
were in a position to see it all, which
is doubtful."
"Yet it looks solid enough to walk
on, though it is only made of clouds
and light."
"Some of the ancient nations
thought it was. Scandinavian mytho-
logy talks of a bridge over which the
spirits of the dead might walk to
Asgard, or heaven, when they were
purged from all sin, and it is one of
the prettiest legends I know; for God
himself has chosen the rainbow to re-
present his faithfulness and truth, and
we call it a bow of hope because our
only hope of reaching heaven with
purged souls is in the sure mercy and
faithfulness of our covenant-keeping
God."
"Why, the rainbow has gone," said
Hulda, "and the rain has walked off
on it, there is a patch of blue sky, and
we'll have a splendid day for our pic-
nic to-morrow. It won't be wet at
Black Rock, the waterfall will be
twice as full of water as usual, and the
air will be so clear we can see for
miles."
"Remember, then," said Aunt
 Eunice as the tea-bell called the party
from the windows, "that rain, or sor-
row and disappointment, which it
represents, always brings good, and
that while all the gladness and beauty
of life come from God, who is our Sun,
without mists, clouds and showers, he
could not show us a rainbow."—N. Y.
Observer.

THE FARM.

We recall attention to some experi-
ments made a few years since at the
Michigan Agricultural College, in
which the useful effects of plaster up-
on the clover and timothy crop was
very apparent. The experiments con-
tinued three years, and the results are
given in the following table, the
quantities mentioned being cured hay:

Year.	Yield of Crop with- out Plaster, Pounds.	Yield with Two Bush- els Plaster per Acre, Pounds.	Differ- ence in Favor of Plaster, Pounds.
First year.....	2,856	3,917	1,061
Second year.....	1,867	2,983	1,096
Third year.....	1,388	1,721	333
Total.....	6,111	8,621	2,460

The result is simply that for the
cost of two bushels of plaster, or less
than \$1, the gain was 2,460 pounds of
hay in the three years. Some who
have used plaster extensively have
found more remarkable results than
this, and instances are plentiful in
which other farmers have been
equally successful. The doubling of
the yield of clover is not at all un-
usual, and when in addition to this
gain from so small an outlay we secure
the beneficial result to the soil from
the large mass of roots and stubble
left in it, the profit is unexampled.

The season for using plaster is now
at hand. It should be applied when
the young clover is just starting into
growth, and the roots are searching
for food; the aid and strength then
given enable the plants to push forth
vigorously and seize upon not only
the new food thus provided, but that
which is already stored up within its
grasp, for the utilization of which all
that is required is the power to reach,
digest, and assimilate it.

STRUCTURE AND VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the "Ann
Arbor Scientific Association" a paper
was read by Miss Lou M. Reed, in-
structor in the microscopical labora-
tory, on the "Microscopic Structure of
the Different Kinds of Wheat." The
paper revealed a large amount of labor
and original research. The kinds of
wheat examined were Clawson, Deihl,
Egyptian Gold Medal, Russian, Schaf-
fer, Tappanhook, Treadwell, and
Wicks. Space will only allow us to
give the results of these examinations.
They were as follows: It was found
that the Deihl wheat had the largest
and thickest layer of nitrogenous or
nutritious matter. That it contained
more truly nutritious matter than any
other kind of wheat, although close to
it and nearly identical with it was the
Treadwell wheat. The others, how-
ever, were so far removed as to present
a striking contrast. The popular
Clawson wheat was found to contain
the least nutritious matter of all.
Now when consumers become aware
of the fact that one kind of wheat
Deihl—is many times more nutritious
than another kind—Clawson—that one
will meet with the most ready sale and
command the highest price. As a re-
sult of this of course one variety would
bring a higher price than another.
This necessarily leads to adulterations
—the substituting of a cheaper variety
for a more costly one. This is gener-
ally done by mixing the flour of one
kind with another. But here again
the microscope detects the cheat, for
the size of starch grains of each variety
is so uniform, and so unlike the grains
of other varieties that one can be read-
ily told from the other. In this way
it can be told positively what kind or
kinds of wheat were used in making
the flour. Several cheats have been
detected in samples sent to this labora-
tory during the past winter.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The roots of trees absorb water and
air. The soil should be very finely
pulverized, and placed upon every
part of the bark of the roots, whether
they are large or small, for they every-
where absorb when the moist earth
comes in contact with them. We

need not calculate much on the spon-
giole, for the tree has left all those
where it was dug up; and soon the
white ends of the new growth of the
roots push their way out through the
ground, and when they get old enough
to form bark and wood for pores to
conduct the water and air, then, and
not till then, do they assist the tree.
Having filled the hole half full of fine,
soft, rich soil, with no turf, grass or
manure on the roots, if the soil is rather
dry apply a little water, so as to
thoroughly wet the roots and soil; if
very dry increase the water; then the
rest of the filling-up may be with a
mixture of earth, sods, grass, or well-
rotted manure if the soil is poor; then
stamp hard, and cover the surface
with mulch—for which use rubbish,
coarse manure, leaves, grass with dirt
enough to prevent blowing off; even
pieces of board—anything to keep the
ground from drying by summer
drought. If severe drought comes,
water; first digging away the earth
nearly down to the roots, then turn in
the water where it will reach the roots.
As to evergreens, I have found the
best time to set them is soon after set-
ting fruit and shade trees, just as the
buds of the evergreens begin to swell,
or have grown an inch or two; usually
in May in latitude 40° to 43°; but this
year it may be the last half of April.
Do not expose the roots to the sun or
air to dry in the least; the rosin in the
bark of the root will harden, which is
death to the evergreen, though the
drying up may not take place for a
month or two. Follow the foregoing
direction in setting, and if the earth is
dry, ram it very hard in filling the
hole. The limbs of evergreens may be
shortened in, as well as those of decidu-
ous trees. Cutting the ends of the
limbs, even half the length, tends to
secure the life of the evergreen and to
thicken and beautify it when it has
grown a few years. If you want a tall,
main stem, do not shorten; if a low,
broad, spreading crown, clip the top.
In handling the evergreens it is neces-
sary to keep the roots covered with
sacking rags, or wet straw. Many
persons are discouraged in planting
evergreens so many die. If the above
direction is followed they are as sure
to live as the apple or elm. Every
farm, and every suburban residence
should be decorated with evergreens.
—[Suel Foster, Muscatine Co., Iowa.]

HORSES FOR EUROPE.

The Agriculturist mentions the con-
tinued shipment of horses from New
York to Europe, and thinks it is the
beginning of an important business
which must grow to large proportions
in the course of time. "For this we
have to thank the breeders of trotting
horses, who have during many years
of careful improvement and training,
supplied the country with a most use-
ful class of animals. The racing horse
of Europe can not compete with our
trots, either for the road or for the
purposes of war, and now that the
value of our horses has been discovered,
we look for a permanent market for
them in Europe."

"CUTTINGS."

It is now high time to strike cuttings.
The most of the soft wooded plants,
that will strike at all, may be placed in
saucers of thoroughly wet sand and
kept so. Place the cuttings in the
sand from one to one and a half inches
in depth, the sand being three or four
or four inches deep. Place them in
full sunlight, and when roots have
formed half an inch long, transplant
them.—Prairie Farmer.

Bee-keepers should use every means
possible to destroy the bee moths.
They are insidious in their work, the
eggs being laid in crevices. Watch for
them constantly. It will pay.

Stagnant water may be considered
as injurious to all land plants, by de-
priving them of a sufficiency of atmos-
pheric air, and thus diseasing their
roots and submerged parts.

SUNDRY MATTERS.

Haul out a liberal allowance of the
best manure to the garden, with a load
of good cow manure for the flower
beds. The satisfaction will come when
the effects are seen. Raise the earth
around the well, or cistern, to turn off
surface water. Observe the strictest
cleanliness in the stables and yards.
Make channels for waste water. Raise
the centres of roads and foot paths to
keep them dry, before the hurry comes
on. If seeds of all kinds have not been
procured, do this without delay. Be
cautious trying new kinds, and never
risk the main crop in uncertainties.

Professor Beal tells The Michigan
Farmer that, for a prime, long-lived
orchard, where the soil, drainage, cli-
mate, etc., are all favorable, he would
rather set the trees more than forty
feet apart than less.

Michigan pomologists say that the
average life of an apple orchard is
about forty years, and that generally
speaking, the best way to restore an
old one is to plant a new one.

There are several effective remedies
against lice. The best remedy is to
prevent their appearance by using the
card frequently, and to dip the card
occasionally in kerosene oil. When
lice appear they must be removed by
rubbing along the withers, back of the
neck, brisket, and other places where
they gather, a mixture of sweet-oil or
lard, kerosene oil, and sulphur, in
equal parts, well rubbed together.
Then the card should be used often.

The April Fool's Revenge.

April Fool's Day has its compensa-
tions. A gang of young sports stood
around a lamp-post in Walnut st.,
Philadelphia, last Monday, and
grinned at one another when an inno-
cent young man, with a blue shirt and
a torn hat-band, stooped to pick up a
lean and well-worn pocketbook from
the sidewalk. As soon as he had it
well in hand the loafers roared, yelled,
and called him "fool fresh." But the
young man, nowise disconcerted,
opened the pocketbook, took out two
ten-dollar bills, and then turning
toward the crowd and attaching his
thumb to the side of his nose executed
a well-known sign of irregular free-
masonry.

A dandy of twenty-six having been
termed an "old bachelor," appealed to
an elderly gentleman to decide wheth-
er he should be called old or not, giv-
ing his age as

Local Matters.

Hon. A. C. Blodget is on a visit to the city.

The Episcopal Church will be beautifully decorated Easter week.

Our readers will notice Mrs. Dennis' opening in another column, at the depot.

Henry McPherson, the well-known and well-liked janitor of the Normal, has resigned his situation.

Chamney Joslin and Miss Hall will be the speakers at the reform meeting to-morrow afternoon.

A proposition to petition the incoming Common Council to impose an annual tax of \$500 upon the saloons, is being agitated.

Bishop Gillespie, of the Western Diocese of Michigan, will preach and confirm at the Episcopal Church next Wednesday evening.

Bro. Laible proposes to discourse to-morrow morning upon that truism, and yet much neglected, weighty truth, "Evil shall slay the wicked."

The price asked of us for the salvation of a few drinking men is too great—the induction of a host of young men and boys into bad, reprehensible habits.

Our young friend, Johnnie Wilson, we are sorry to learn, is about to leave town. He has accepted a good engagement in a store at Houghton, Lake Superior.

E. H. Jackson's restaurant is a first-class institution. Mrs. J. does her best to please, and the boarders—a large and increasing number—are highly gratified.

The lock-up caught fire some nights ago from a cigar stub being thrown into a spittoon filled with sawdust. Timely discovery prevented any damage of consequence.

Letters remaining uncollected, in Post Office, April 19th: T. S. Couser (2), W. V. Fisk, E. H. Kelley, M. D., Miss Ida Miller, Miss Emily Phillips, Miss Lora Phelps.

The Good Templars are to have a public installation of officers the first Monday evening in May. The lodge is quietly doing good, substantial work—work that will tell in years to come.

Mrs. McDowell, on Washington street, near the M. E. Church, has a number of boarders, but she would be glad to take a few more, to whom she can give pleasant accommodations.

Batchelder (H.) & Co. have bought out Voorhees, and now run the famous marble works of this city. No nicer specimens of work can be seen anywhere than at this institution. Call and see.

Tuesday and Wednesday last, Mrs. Curtis had the most elegant and tasty millinery opening ever seen in this city. A millinery agent informed us that Mrs. C. excelled in the selection of first-class, choice goods, having few superiors.

As a commentary on the kind of reform (in and of itself as it ought to be, pure and noble and elevating), yet here we are fostering a place where no decent woman will be found or wants to visit, or high-minded citizen cares to make a place of resort.

Ypsilanti as a manufacturing city has never yet been appreciated. We have been altogether too modest. We invite every capitalist looking out for a place to profitably invest his money to look over our city before making up his mind where to locate.

A new band has been organized to take the place of the defunct Light Guard Band. It is composed of only six members, but will on that account be no ways inferior to the old organization. The drama of "The Color Guard" is soon to be produced for its benefit.

Mc & Mc.—Mr. T. McAndrew says they have tested the value of advertising, especially goods that people want. The Saturday after their advertisement first appeared in the Commercial they sold over \$500 worth of furniture, most of it directly traceable to the advertisement.

Gen. Cutcheon, in his manly speech in the Board of Regents, made the following noble remarks, worthy to be perpetuated in letters of gold:

"It is a great and good thing to be in the majority; but it is a better thing to be on the right side. I shall heed only the voice of my conscience when I vote."

Hon. J. Webster Childs returned from a business meeting at the Agricultural College yesterday morning. He says the boys, including our own, are rugged and doing good work. The freshman class numbers one hundred, and now only twenty-four spare rooms are left for future students.

On and after the first of May next if you hold any bills of the First National Bank of this city you can have them exchanged for gold by calling at the counter of the institution. That is, the bank is going to resume specie payments so much as lies in their power. What have you to say now Mr. Greenbacker?

L. L. Kimmel has returned from Graham, Texas, looking very much like a colored gentleman. He says that it was necessary to do as the Romans do down there, and tanning is one of the fashionable processes a Northern man has to go through. He is much improved in health, and likes Texas well as a winter residence.

Turner, our Pennsylvania friend and reformed drunkard—an eloquent advocate of reform—says: "Not being a citizen, I really have no voice in the matter, but I am heart and soul opposed to the card room accommodations." He adds that "he knows well that card playing brought him down to a drunkard's sad ways, and poor White, his associate, and hundreds of others. Its direct tendency is to the devil's den of drink and debauchery."

—Have you got "The Home Guide?"

—George N. La Rue, jeweler on Huron street, assigned his stock and fixtures, on Monday last, to Dr. Van Tuyl and O. G. La Rue. It is understood his liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$3,000, and his assets about \$1,000. The creditors, excepting his uncle who is secured by a chattel mortgage on the stock of \$400, are mostly eastern firms. An effort to throw him into bankruptcy will be made.

—The concert of the Musical Union, on the evening of the 12th instant, was an entertaining performance. Mr. Thompson, the famous tenor, sings better than ever, and Mrs. Mansfield captivated all hearers. But as a result of shabby management, the attendance was rather poor, and in a pecuniary way the concert was not a success, although, we are informed the receipts were sufficient to cover the expenditures.

—The Stony Creek Grangers made the Master of the Grange, Watson Barr, a nice surprise party a few nights since. He was just going to bed when the members and others (including his daughters from this city), piled in upon him, waking him up to the height of the occasion. A grand time was had, and about midnight all left happy, leaving a happy, good-natured group behind, glad at any time to welcome such a successful surprise.

—"We had rather suffer forty defeats than to see the streets of this city constantly present the nightly sights they did fifteen months ago,"—Sentinel.

What was the editor of the Sentinel doing fifteen months ago? He was defending these very "nightly sights," and continued doing so up to the time the red ribbon became popular, and then he was induced to join the Club in order to be the better able to saddle upon it the card rooms, etc. It is in the memory of not a few how he came to join the Club.

—Next Wednesday evening is the time fixed for Rev. Dr. Pierson's address at the Presbyterian Church. He comes under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Mission Circle. "P. P. Bliss" or some other equally popular theme will be the subject. It is unnecessary to specially praise the Doctor in this community, as his rare ability in interesting an audience, as well as his original and practical ideas in regard to Christian work, are well known. A small admission fee of five or ten cents will be charged. We hope the church will be filled.

—Turner has been to Belleville three times, and Belleville is redeemed. A reform club of 300 members is in good running order. The last saloon and bar is wiped out. One saloon keeper proposed to join the club provided they would agree to use his card and billiard tables. The president made a noble reply: "Never! A man who has to be bought, who does not reform from principle, is not worth saving. We have reformed in dead earnest, and got through playing billiards and cards." The club unanimously rejected the offer, and agreed that they want no such disgraceful appendage as we have in our city.

—As Mr. William Smith, of Hamilton street, was approaching his residence one night the latter part of last week, he observed a person in the act of overturning his horse-block. Not liking the liberty being taken with his property, he attempted to chastise the fellow, but, we are sorry to say, was himself whipped. His injuries, although not serious, were quite painful. Mr. Smith recognized the marauder, and swore out a warrant, as he thought, against him, but it turned out that a mistake in the name had been made. Mr. Smith supposing the man was named "so and so,"—and the arrest, therefore amounted to naught.

—"Better, far better, in our opinion, to be able to say, 'I helped to rescue the perishing,' to save the fallen, stay the tide of intemperance, and thereby lost an office, than to have to say: 'I didn't. I was an indifferent spectator. I was mere goose-grass in the fight, doing neither good nor harm.'"—Sentinel.

How about four years ago, when, under the guise of temperance, fighting the battle for the saloons, sponging their lunches and beer every night for months? And of late, even with a red ribbon on, whisking first to one side and then the other; but all the time true to the devil and the card rooms—so instinctively on the side of the latter that he has well illustrated the trite saying, "The devil, though a monk, a devil would be."

—Rev. Mr. Richmond's remarks that one-half of the Protestant girls sent to "convent schools," as the Sentinel terms them, become Romanists, and the other half tainted for life, touches Woodruff in a tender spot. We predicted that he would take up the cudgel in behalf of the Romanist pet, being the Romanist organ. He does so with so much zest that we are inclined to recall our statement that he is not a Romanist at heart. He mentions the fact that Horace Greeley sent his daughters to such a school. All know his eccentricities and overweening desire to secure the Catholic vote. His daughters, as might be expected, became Catholics. Can't put your fingers into the fire without being burned.

—Last Saturday evening, Mr. Munch, who had been working for T. C. Owen, was returning home. Just beyond B. Emerick's he overtook a couple of strangers. When near Cross's corners one of them turned on him, saying, "We must have some money." He denied having any, when they both pounced on him, hurting him badly. But he cried "murder" so lustily as to alarm the neighbors, and the scamps fled. One rifled his pockets, but did not get hold of the small amount of change. He hobbled into Mr. Cross's, and after waiting awhile he succeeded in getting home. The tramp question is getting to be a serious one. The lock-up is full nearly every night, and the county poor-house is overflowing.

—Subscribe for the Commercial, and get the premium, "The Home Guide."

—Rev. Mr. Pope, of Ann Arbor, addressed the Reform Club in a very telling manner last Sunday afternoon. The main point he made was in regard to a certain class who stand in their own light, and are a great hindrance to the cause. Let these men and women come out and take a stand for the right, and a clean sweep will be made.

—Business called us out of town, preventing our attending one of the most entertaining parties recently occurring in this city. It was last Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of B. F. Foster—a successful surprise birthday party in honor of Mrs. F.'s mother, Mrs. Coddington, she having reached the age of 89 years, and still hale and sprightly, with a pleasant and smiling countenance. There was a large attendance of friends. We learn from those present that Rev. Mr. Boyd fairly outdid himself in remarks, saying that he had often prayed that he might not live to a sour, disagreeable, lifeless, listless, stupid, painful old age. But becoming acquainted with Mrs. C., and beholding such a green old age—buoyant, peaceful, and happy—he had changed his mind. Thanks for a beautiful variety of toothsome cake.

—Jealousy was not the cause of breaking up our Light Guard Band, as was published in the Detroit papers. There was a profound disgust on the part of the Democratic boys because they did not get their pay in toto for services in behalf of Hayes during the last campaign. Republicans bled until they had the blind staggers. There was considerable expense made for music by individuals, and unauthorized by any responsible committee. The band should have inquired into that matter, and had somebody responsible before they played. The officers holders under Hayes feel as if they had been bled enough. Those who did not get office feel as if they had been bled too much. Those who contracted the bills never were and are not now able to be bled. And the general conviction all around is that Hayes is too big a sell to ever have drawn a drop of blood from anybody.

—At about half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning of last week, the alarm of fire was received at the engine house over the electric fire-alarm apparatus. The firemen responded promptly to headquarters, and proceeded to the Depot, whence came the alarm, ready for action. It was found that the large frame dwelling-house of Mrs. Wm. Watts, on Cross street, directly opposite the Follett House, was in flames, and apparently doomed to destruction, the fire having gained much headway, owing to a delay in giving the alarm. In close proximity to the burning structure were wooden buildings already smoking on account of the heat. Quickly two streams of water were put in effective use, and the flames soon subdued. The furniture in the lower part of the house was nearly all removed, but that in the upper stories was entirely destroyed. The loss is about covered by insurance in the Michigan State Fire Insurance Company of Adrian, one policy of \$1,000 being held upon the house and another of \$400 upon the contents. The front part of the building was occupied by Mrs. Davis, and used as a millinery store, but her loss is slight, the goods being all saved. The fire is thought to have been caused by a defective chimney or stove-pipe, a laundry man having moved into the rear of the house the day before, and upon retiring left a hot fire in a stove put up at the time of his arrival. Several persons were slightly injured by the bricks of a falling chimney.

—We have seen the prospectus of a work entitled "Protestantism in Michigan," by that veteran of Michigan Methodist ministers, Dr. Elijah H. Pilcher, an efficient itinerant, local preacher, and presiding elder in connection with the M. E. churches. Self-cultured and cultured in the schools, a clear thinker and a sprightly writer, possessing a large experience and intimate acquaintance with the men, churches, and things about which he writes, few are the men (probably not another man in the State) so thoroughly schooled and adapted to write this book. It gives the manner of life, the travels among the scattered inhabitants, the rude houses in which they worshipped, the kind of members, the heroic men and women who inaugurated the rich fruitage, the large churches, and magnificent houses of worship to-day. It is a splendid testimonial to the worthies of 1824 and so on to the present time. It gives the likenesses of the leading workers in the M. E. Church in this State, and incidentally interesting and important facts in regard to the rise and progress of other denominations. We have a striking picture of the old log house of worship—the first in Michigan. Dr. Pilcher has been engaged twelve years in this work. It deserves a place in every family library, especially in every M. E. Church household. We shall deem it a valuable acquisition to our library. Having been acquainted with Dr. Pilcher over thirty years, perusing his work will seem like talking with an old friend, and so it will be with thousands in this State. R. D. S. Tyler & Co., Publishers, 66 Griswold St., Detroit. Mr. A. H. Cottrell is agent for Ypsilanti and vicinity.

Free of Cost.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by FRED W. JOHNSON, Ypsilanti. No. 1-705-17

FINE CHROMO AND FRAME, \$2.00. BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS, \$1.00. STACKS OF WALL PAPER —AT— KEYES, next to Post Office.

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

Angora. Spring. 1878. Summer. Cacks. Cacks. Cacks. GOODSPEED & CONKLIN HAVE RECEIVED A FULL LINE of BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE Spring and Summer of 1878. We have the largest assortment in town of LADIES' SLIPPERS AND WALKING SHOES, In all the latest styles. Our Line of Men's Goods Can't be Beat. EVERYTHING NEW, AND PRICES THE LOWEST. Give Us a Call. Ladies' Serge Butt. Boots, \$1.50; do Serge Gaiters, \$1.00. 733-738

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 11th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:15	9:00
Michigan City.....	9:25	11:10	6:20	7:35	11:15
New Buffalo.....	9:25	11:20	6:45	7:10	11:40
Niles.....	10:45	12:15	8:14	9:00	12:55
Kalamazoo.....	12:35	1:40	10:00	10:25	2:17
Battle Creek.....	1:32	2:17	11:08	11:35	3:15
Marshall.....	2:25	3:00	11:37	12:05	4:00
Albion.....	2:52	3:21	12:05	12:35	4:10
Jackson.....Ar.	3:45	4:05	12:50	1:05	4:55
Chelsea.....Lv.	4:40	5:10	1:10	1:40	5:50
Dexter.....	5:00	5:30	1:20	1:50	6:10
Ann Arbor.....	5:25	5:55	1:45	2:15	6:35
Ypsilanti.....	5:50	6:20	2:10	2:40	6:55
Wayne Junction.....	6:02	6:32	2:25	2:55	7:15
G. T. Junction.....	6:33	6:58	2:55	3:25	7:45
Detroit.....Ar.	6:45	6:50	3:25	3:35	8:00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:55 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	7:00	9:55	4:45	6:20	9:50
G. T. Junction.....	7:15	9:55	5:00	6:35	10:10
Wayne Junction.....	7:46	10:17	5:32	7:10	10:42
Ypsilanti.....	8:10	10:35	6:00	7:38	11:04
Ann Arbor.....	8:30	10:53	6:30	8:10	11:21
Dexter.....	8:56	11:17	6:55	8:41	11:45
Jackson.....Ar.	9:17	11:38	7:08	8:54	12:05
Chelsea.....Lv.	10:20	12:15	8:00	9:40	12:45
Marshall.....	11:50	35	Kal. Ac'n.	11:03	1:45
Battle Creek.....	12:21	1:58	11:35	2:10	
Kalamazoo.....	1:15	2:40	4:00	12:25	2:52
Niles.....	3:11	4:07	6:10	2:58	4:27
Michigan City.....	4:40	5:20	7:50	4:15	5:47
Chicago.....	6:55	7:40	10:30	6:45	8:00

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express.....11:45 A. M.

Mail.....5:20 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express.....6:05 P. M.

Mail.....8:10 A. M.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

Detroit Express.....Arrive 11:10 A. M.

Mail.....4:50 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Evening Express.....6:43 P. M.

Mail.....9:05 A. M.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel B. Smith, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John N. W. Smith, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES. HENDERSON & SWEET, MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C., EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND. 700

Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Orson A. Soler and Joseph H. Peck may be appointed executors thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the twenty-second day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti Commercial, a newspaper, printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 733-738

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., in Liber 42 of mortgages on page 58, Jacob H. Martin and Amanda Martin, his wife, duly mortgaged to Anna Yost "All the east half of that piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, and known and known, bounded, and described as follows: Commencing on a line with Congress street, as it passes through the City of Ypsilanti, one rod south of the center thereof, and thence north along the east line of said street to the place of beginning; thence north twelve rods to the place of beginning." The said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Anna Yost to H. Isabell Elias by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1869, and recorded in said Register's office on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M., in Liber 2 of assignments of mortgages on page 252. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of five hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated in said mortgage. Default has been made in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, on the third day of June, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated March 24, 1878.

H. ISABELL ELIAS, Assignee.

ALLEN & HUNT, Attorneys. 729-741

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1876, at nine o'clock and twenty minutes A. M., in Liber 52 of mortgages on page 569, Mary W. Cheeney and Josephine A. Cheeney, jointly mortgaged to Sullivan M. Cutcheon "All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Ypsilanti in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north two rods in width extending the whole length of lot ninety-three and the whole of lot number ninety-four, in the village—now city—of Ypsilanti." The said mortgage was afterwards assigned, by the said Sullivan M. Cutcheon, to James Miller by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, and recorded in said Register's office on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M., in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages on page 340. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of four hundred dollars and fifty-two cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated in said mortgage. Default has been made in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no proceeding, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a state of public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, on the first day of May, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated, February 24, 1878.

ALLEN & HUNT, Attorneys. 729-737

JAMES MILLER, Assignee.